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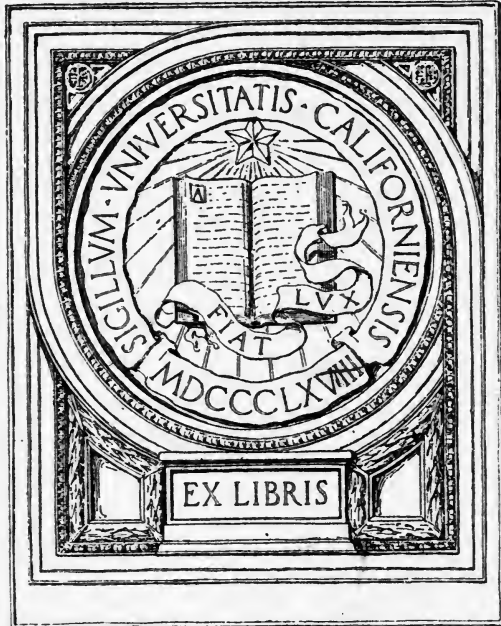
REPORTS

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OF FUNDS FOR
JEWISH WAR SUFFERERS

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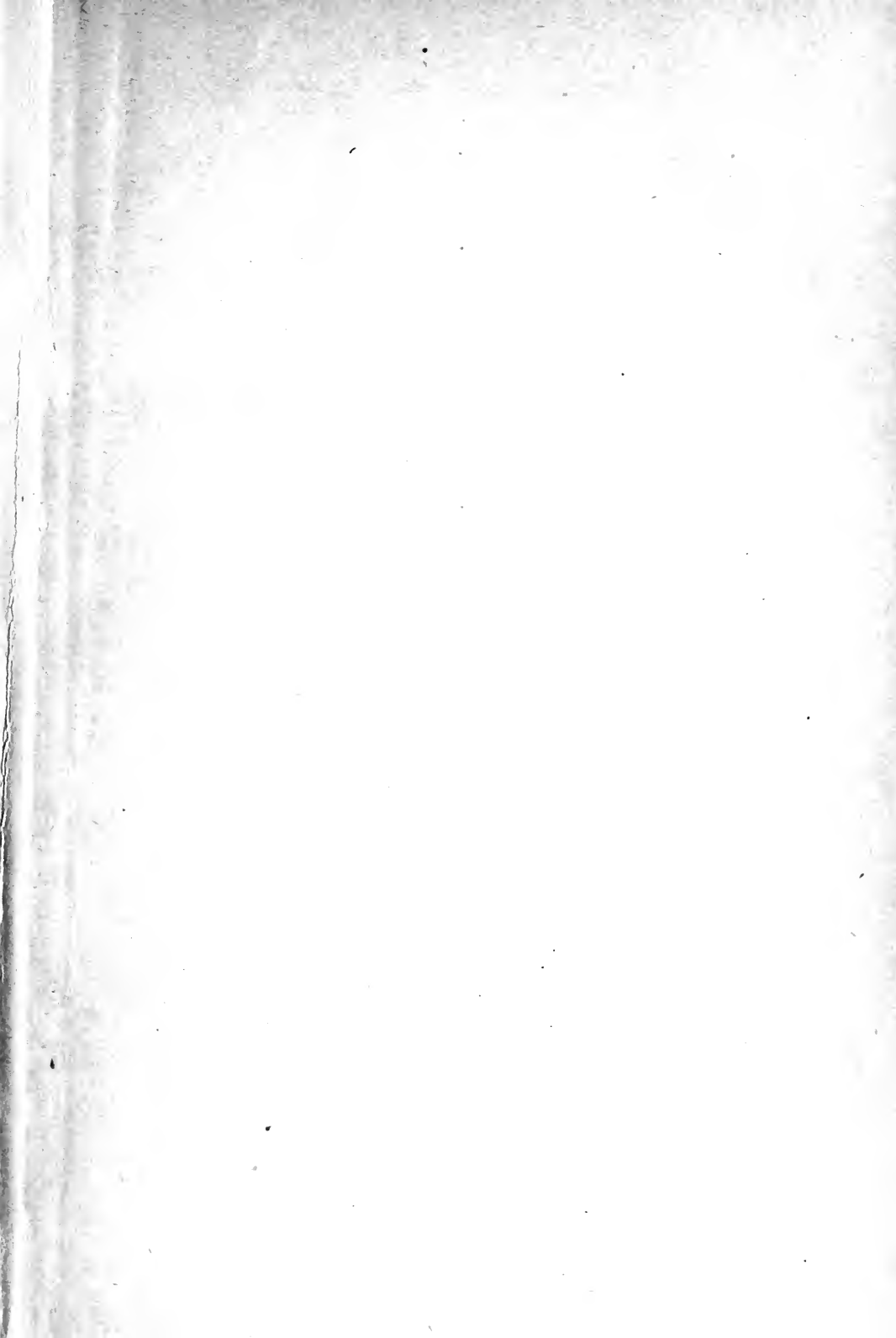
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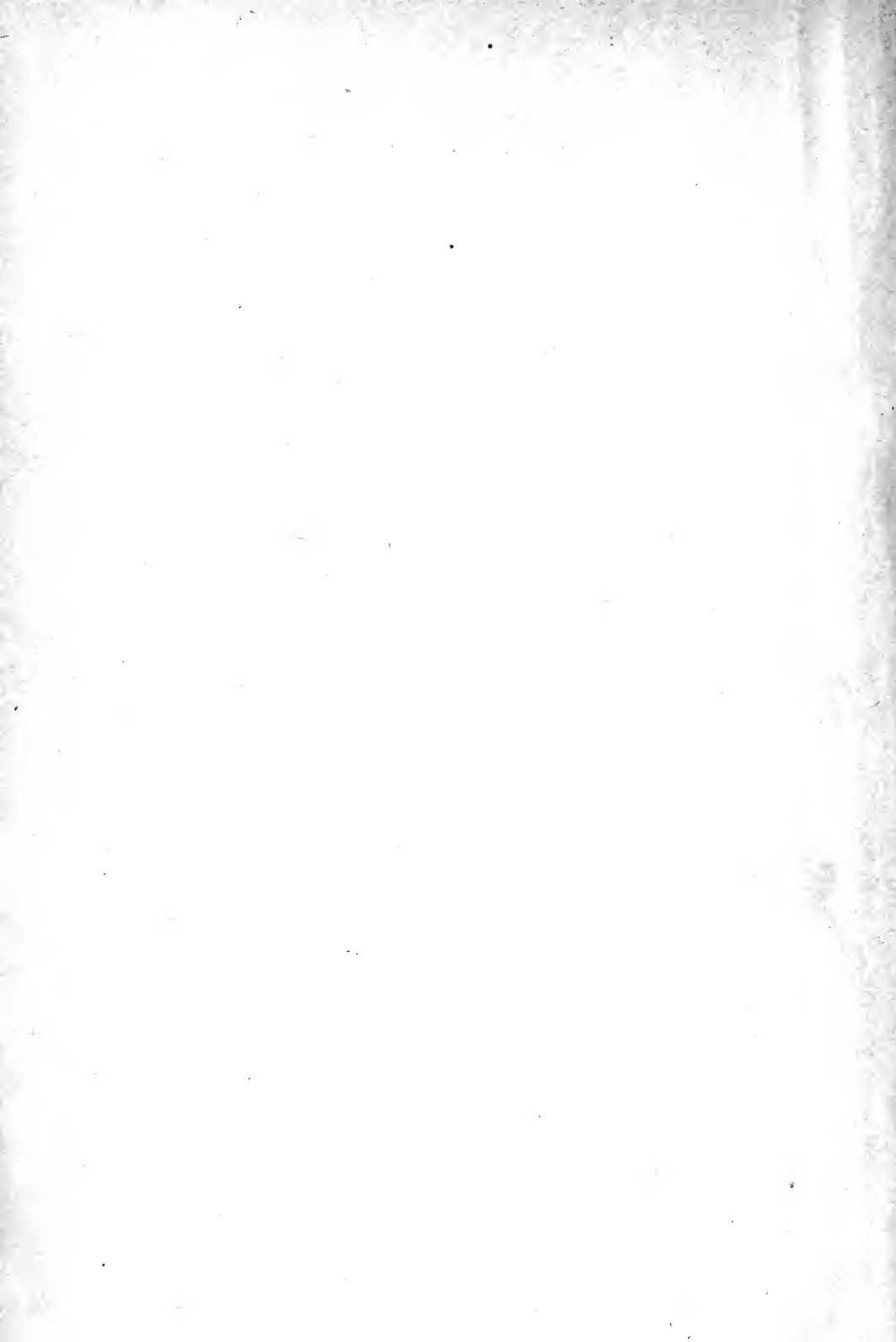


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INTRODUCTION.

The reports contained in this book are those which have recently been received by the Joint Distribution Committee. They are published in order to acquaint the public with the methods of distribution of the funds raised in America for the relief of Jews suffering through the war. The Joint Distribution Committee consists of representatives of the American Jewish Relief Committee, the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War and the Peoples' Relief Committee, the names of whose Executive Committees are given on pages 5 and 6.

Felix M. Warburg is Chairman and Albert Lucas, Secretary, of the Joint Distribution Committee. It was established November 27, 1914, after a conference between representatives of the American Jewish Relief Committee and the Central Relief Committee. The Peoples' Relief Committee was invited to send representatives to the Joint Distribution Committee on November 29, 1915.

Every effort is continually being made to obtain detailed information as to the conditions in the various War Zones. The Joint Distribution Committee, when making appropriations is, however, compelled to rely upon the information contained in the last cablegrams received from its correspondents. The detailed reports, such as those published in this book, are of course received very much later.

The Joint Distribution Committee has a sub-committee of six members which receives and digests all reports from belligerent countries and which upon the basis of such reports makes recommendations or appropriations to the full committee.

The Joint Distribution Committee fully recognizes the grave responsibility which the collection and distribution of these relief funds imposes upon it. Its deliberations, even after the reports have been digested by the Committee of Six, engage the most earnest consideration of its members, who devote the greatest care in the discharge of their onerous duties.

The delays in the receipt of reports from the different committees abroad and the fact that it is impossible from this end to

decide as to the best methods to be employed for the relief of the appalling distress, has led the Joint Distribution Committee to arrange to send a commission of its own representatives to investigate the situation on the spot and to establish permanent distribution agencies responsible directly to the Joint Distribution Committee.

The opinions of interested parties as to the decisions and apportionments of funds made by the foreign committees are of great value and are carefully considered, but each district, even each town and each village, asserts that its loss is the greatest. These statements, while perfectly natural, are merely based upon a close view of the loss of life and ruin of property, by which the individual, in each place, is surrounded.

The Joint Distribution Committee has exerted every effort to place the relief funds in the hands of a responsible committee in each country, which can, upon a judgment formed after a general survey of the situation as it is contained in each zone, apportion the money for the best interests, present and future, of the hundreds of thousands of people that it is endeavoring to assist. No estimate can be formed at this time as to the sum which eventually will have to be raised by the Jews in America, and in publishing these reports the Joint Distribution Committee merely desires to give the public an understanding of the vastness of the distress it is attempting to assuage.

COMMITTEES ABROAD TO WHOM MONEY IS SENT FOR DISTRIBUTION.

All the funds collected by the three relief committees are administered by the Joint Distribution Committee working through various organizations and individuals in the countries at war or affected by the war.

From January 20, 1915, to August 15, 1916, there was sent to

Russia.....	\$1,800,000.00
German-Poland.....	1,454,500.00
Austro-Hungary, including Galicia.....	1,065,000.00
Palestine, including "Vulcan".....	403,788.69
Greece and Turkey other than Palestine....	132,325.00
Alexandria.....	21,000.00
Jewish Students in Swiss Universities.....	5,000.00
Tunis, Algiers and Morocco.....	5,000.00
Destitute Families of Russian Jews in France	5,000.00

As to RUSSIA, the Joint Distribution Committee sends funds to the Jewish Colonization Committee (ICA) which makes itself responsible for the proper distribution of the money. Thus far all funds transmitted to the ICA have been turned over for distribution to the Jewish Committee for the Relief of Sufferers from the War, which has its headquarters at Petrograd and works through local committees in 142 centers. (See page 28.) The names of the members of the Jewish Committee at Petrograd and a report from that committee will be found on pages 11-64.

As to those parts of POLAND, LITHUANIA and COURLAND now under German occupation, the Joint Distribution Committee sends its funds for distribution by Das Jüdisches Hilfscomité für Polen, with headquarters in Berlin and sub-committees in localities throughout the occupied territories. The personnel of this committee and a report of its work will be found on pages 65-101.

On October 25, 1915, the sum of \$100,000 was sent to the American Consul at WARSAW for distribution by a designated committee. The report of this committee will be found on pages 101-106.

As to AUSTRIA-HUNGARY and those parts of POLAND UNDER AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN RULE, the Joint Distribution Committee sends its funds for distribution by the Israelitische

Allianz zu Wien. This committee works in cooperation with local committees in several hundred centers of Jewish population, and a list of the executive and a report of its work will be found on pages 107-118.

As to TURKEY, the Joint Distribution Committee sends funds to the American Embassy at Constantinople for distribution through committees accredited by it. The Joint Distribution Committee has not received any detailed reports of the manner in which the funds transmitted for the relief of the Jews in Turkey have been disbursed, but general information on this head will be found on pages 119-123.

As to SALONICA and contiguous territory, the Joint Distribution Committee sends funds to Chief Rabbi Jacob Mëir of Salonica. The report of their distribution will be found on pages 123-129.

As to PALESTINE, the Joint Distribution Committee sends funds to Dr. Otis A. Glazebrook, Consul of the United States at Jerusalem, for distribution through committees appointed by the Joint Distribution Committee. The report of the relief work in Palestine will be found on pages 131-140.

Shortly after the outbreak of the war, a large number of Russian Jews were either expelled, or fled, from Palestine to ALEXANDRIA (EGYPT). The Joint Distribution Committee has made appropriations for their relief. The report of the local Committee will be found on pages 141-149.

The Joint Distribution Committee also sent various sums to SWITZERLAND for the relief of Russo-Jewish students of Swiss universities. These funds were transmitted to Mr. Herman Conheim, an American who at the outbreak of the war was at Zurich, for distribution through committees accredited by him. Mr. Conheim's report will be found on pages 151-158.

The committee feels that there is no need of describing the terrible conditions among the Jews in the war zone, beyond the simple statements contained in the reports from the various countries herewith presented to the Jewish public in America. We would say in all solemnity that although large sums of money have thus far been sent for the relief of the Jews in the war zone, the need for much larger funds is ever present. The committee hopes that the facts and figures herewith produced will arouse the American Jews to renewed efforts on behalf of their brethren, much greater than those which have thus far been manifested.

I. RUSSIA

Funds appropriated by the Joint Distribution Committee for Russia are transmitted to the I. C. A. at Petrograd, which turns them over to the Jewish Committee for the Relief of Sufferers from the War, with offices at 60 Rue Offizierskaya, Petrograd. The officers of this Committee follow:

M. A. WARSCHAVSKY, Chairman of the Organizing Committee.

BARON A. DE GUINZBURG,
H. Sliosberg,
M. GINSBURG,
B. KAMENKA, } Chairmen of Executive Committee.

SAV. POLAK,
D. FEINBERG, } Treasurers.

L. BRAMSON,
M. KREININ, } Secretaries.

This Committee has been recognized by the Government as the central body to which all provincial committees and relief organizations address themselves. The Committee receives Government subventions and the most important Russian donations. At the request of the Government, MM. Sliosberg and Sheftel represent the Committee on the Government Commission for Relief of Refugees, and Baron A. Guinzburg is a member of the relief committee organized by the Grand Duchess Tatyana Nikolayevna.

Although the Government covers a great part of the expenditures for food and clothing for the refugees, the Committee is compelled to expend the sum of 1,500,000 roubles monthly, or 18,000,000 roubles for the year. Of this amount, the Jewish population cannot be expected to raise more than 400,000 roubles per month, or 5,000,000 roubles for the year.

The Committee has under its care 200,000 refugees who are registered; those who are lodged privately bring the number up to 400,000. These, however, are only the refugees; hundreds of thousands who are in the war zone are also destitute and in need of constant assistance.

REPORTS OF JEWISH COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF TO VICTIMS OF THE WAR.

In the month of November, 1915, the Jewish Committee for the Relief of War Victims in Petrograd presented a statement to the Russian Minister of the Interior concerning the relief work of the Jewish committees in Russia. The statement was made for the purpose of securing from the Russian Government the sum of 2,100,000 roubles for clothing, shelter and loans for the Jewish refugees from Poland who had been driven into inner Russia upon the advance of the German armies. As a result of the statement of the Jewish Relief Committee, the Russian Government made a grant of 1,000,000 roubles, which was used by the Jewish relief committees exclusively for clothing and shoes for the Jewish refugees. This item of itself indicates the enormous amount of money needed for the elementary needs of the Jewish refugees. Aside from this governmental aid, the Jewish relief committees have had to depend almost entirely upon private contributions. The report presented to the Minister of the Interior gives an account of the relief work undertaken by the Jewish relief committees, and it is from this official report that we herewith present extracts as an indication of the manner in which the relief funds from America have been expended in Russia.

REPORT FOR NOVEMBER, 1915.

I.

ORGANIZATION.

The committee, which has worked for a period of more than one year, has taken care of the Jewish population which has suffered from the war; at first, its entire activity was centered on relieving the condition of the sufferers in the war zone in the Polish kingdom. As the events developed, the activities of the committee were broadened, and, in co-operation with the Petrograd committee, committees and societies for relieving Jewish sufferers from the war, were organized in other cities. The activities of all these organizations were joined by the Petrograd committee, which has in fact become the Central Committee. The means of the Petrograd, as well as the other committees in the provinces, consisted of voluntary contributions.

TERRITORIAL COMMITTEES.

In time, the activities of some of the provincial committees assumed a territorial character, and were devoted not only to the respective cities in which such committees were formed, but took up the joint relief work to the refugees,

and to those who have been forcibly expelled from different governments. Of such nature is the organization in Moscow, which is called the Society for Relief of the Victims of the War; in Kieff, the Society for Helping the Jewish Population Suffering from War Activities; in Vilna, Kharkoff and Odessa. With the closing up of the activities of the Vilna committee, at the present moment the Petrograd committee has assumed the role of a unifying center, and with it are acting the Moscow Society for the Relief of the War Victims, the Kieff society, and also committees in the cities of Kharkoff and Odessa.

The Moscow society is serving at present the governments of Vladimir, Voroneszh, Kursk, Kaluga, Moscow, Nizhni-Novgorod, Orel, Ryazan, Smolensk, Tambov and Tula.

The Kieff committee extends its activities to the governments of Kieff, Podolia and Volhynia. The Kharkoff committee serves the governments of Kharkoff and Poltava. The Odessa committee works in the City of Odessa and Government of Bessarabia.

The Petrograd committee extends aid to refugees in all other governments, in European Russia, as well as in Siberia.

LOCAL COMMITTEES.

The Petrograd committee, as well as other territorial committees, act through local committees in every separate urban community, where there are Jewish refugees. A list of the local Jewish committees, and of organizations for the relief of the victims of the war, is herewith attached. (Supplement I.) The number of these is at present 143. Besides, in all different places, where there was need of relieving refugees, and where there is no committee in existence, aid is extended through authorized persons chosen from the local civic workers; the list of such places contains 161 population points (See Supplement 2).

The organization of local committees, the watching over their activities, as well as the investigations into the conditions of the refugees, falls on the authorized representatives of Petrograd committee, as well as of other territorial committees who are chosen from the best-fitted and experienced persons. The Petrograd committee, at the present time, has 30 such agents, and the Moscow eight agents and three assistants.

The local committee, with the direct help of its agents, makes up the list of the requirements for relief, and this is presented to the Petrograd or respective territorial committee for final approval. The moneys appropriated are, in most cases, spent under direct supervision of the agents. Detailed reports of such expenditures are presented to the Petrograd or corresponding territorial committee. Such reports are also presented by the agents, who have made direct expenditures for giving relief to refugees, and also by local civic workers to whom certain amounts have been assigned for specific purposes.

GENERAL ORGANIZATIONS GIVING AID OF A SPECIAL KIND.

Along with the committees above mentioned, relief work for refugees is also effected by other Jewish organizations, which have been in existence prior to the war and which, since the commencement of the war, have made it their object to satisfy definite needs of the population, which has suffered from the

war. In the list of such organizations are, first of all, the Society for Preserving the Health of the Jewish Population; this Society has a whole chain of branches in the provinces, and extends medico-sanitary aid, and also provides the homes for the children of refugees; second, the Society of Industrial and Agricultural Work Among the Jews, which has established a special department of relief works for Jewish refugees, with a chain of branches of bureaus in places where Jewish refugees are congregating; third, the Society for Spreading Education Among the Jews which attends to educational and cultural needs.

The work of all these organizations is at present in very close touch with the activities of the Petrograd Jewish Committee. They receive from it appropriations. Through the united efforts of all these organizations, the following has been effected: (a) Relief work for the Jewish population in the Polish kingdom, mainly in Warsaw, where the direct care of the refugees was performed in the Jewish Communal Administrative Bureau in Warsaw, which has controlled the relief work of various government committees of Poland; (b) The evacuation and the distribution of refugees, and of those who have been forcibly expelled from the governments of Suvalki, Courland, Kovna; (c) The evacuation of concentration points in governments of Grodna and Vilna, just prior to their capture by the enemy, and, at the present moment, evacuation by refugees of different points, Dvinsk, Polotzk, Minsk, is being effected; (d) Relief of refugees is being organized in their new settlements, and means are taken for their proper distribution from more congested places to the nearest points.

REGISTRATION OF REFUGEES.

In all new settlement places there is kept an accurate registry of refugees who have been helped by the committees.

Information about the number of refugees is furnished by all committees to the Petrograd committee, where weekly bulletins are issued.

NUMBER OF REFUGEES.

On the third of this month there have been registered by committees about 155,925 Jewish refugees who have received aid. This number does not include the considerable mass of refugees in the Governments of Podolia, Volhynia, Bessarabia, and others from which there is no accurate information, and also does not include the number of those refugees, who cannot be counted, because they are still in the zone of war activities, such as: Polotzk, Molodeschno, Baranovichi, Sarni, Pinsk, Kamenetz-Podolsk, and others. Nor are included in this list, those of the refugees who have received relief from the Jewish organizations, but have subsequently settled in different places and have ceased to depend on them.

A census of refugees by governments and separate communities is herewith attached (Supplement III). Throughout the period of the activities of the Petrograd Committee, relief was rendered to the sufferers from the war in 348 points. A list of which is attached herewith (Supplement IV).

II.

INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE UP TO
NOVEMBER 1, 1915.

Receipts.

From members of the Petrograd Jewish Society and from out of town (America, etc.).....	R. 1,877,776.75
From the Moscow Committee.....	14,408.14
For Special Purposes.....	144,518.00
Various contributions (auction of paintings donated by artists, from concerts, from collections among Jews and other persons and institutions).....	188,766.67
Contributions received and placed to the account of representatives of zones in Petrograd.....	16,498.65
Interest on open account.....	1,517.85
<hr/>	
Total Contributions.....	R. 2,243,426.06
3 appropriations, of which two were each R. 500,000, and by the order of the Council of Ministers made in June and August of 1915, and also from the credit of the Special Council, dated August 24, 1915, R. 500,000.....	1,500,000.00
<hr/>	
	R. 3,743,426.06

Disbursements.

Expended up to November 1, 1915, for various accounts of relief to Jewish sufferers from the war, refugees, and forcibly-ejected persons:

(a) Relief to organizations and committees of Poland:	
1. In Warsaw, through the Jewish Communal Bureau and local organizations, "Ezra" and others....	R. 811,020.00
2. In the City of Warsaw.....	12,058.15
3. In Lodz.....	1,300.00
4. In the City of Lomzha (outside of sums spent through the Moscow Committee).....	10,850.00
5. Suwalki.....	7,625.00
6. Government of Lublin—by the Government Committee.....	130,524.94
7. Radom.....	50,092.00
8. Government of Kielce.....	46,235.00
	<hr/>
	R. 1,069,705.09
(b) By organizations of the Northwest:	
1. Kovna.....	R. 40,655.00
2. Vilna.....	15,350.00
3. Government of Vilna.....	8,340.00
(In Kovna, aid rendered by Moscow Committee, R. 142, 348.43).	<hr/>
	64,345.00
(c) In the Southwest:	
(Help in these parts was mostly rendered by the Kieff Committee).....	18,710.00

Reports Received by Joint Distribution Committee.

(d) Assistance with food, clothing, shoes and evacuation expenses.		
1. To the refugees from Governments of Kovna and Wilna. By the Wilna Committee (outside of money spent by the Committee on its own account, R. 150,000) . . .	R. 467,015.00	
2. To persons expelled from parts of Kovna and Courland, through the Committee of Riga (outside of its own expenditures, and from moneys collected by local committees, about R. 150,000)	100,000.00	
3. In Kovna, by local organizations	51,925.34	
4. To refugees in new places of settlement by local committees (besides sums spent by the Moscow, Kharkoff and Kieff committees)	1,025,671.22	
5. For clothing and shoes to the Moscow Committee	150,000.00	
6. Clothing, shoes and food to the Kieff Committee	95,000.00	
	<hr/>	R. 1,898,611.56
(e) Relief to war victims in Petrograd, and to individual professional persons, loans to rabbis, and also for the maintenance of refugees in Petrograd		95,839.41
(f) To labor organizations (relief by employment), through the Society of Industrial and Agricultural Labor		66,995.00
(g) Medical relief and special food aid:		
Through the Red Cross Society	R. 1,000.00	
Purchase and delivery of Passover food for Jewish soldiers at the front and rear parts of the army, from general funds for this purpose, R. 80,000.00, and from committee funds	12,500.00	
Sanitary feeding stations	34,519.99	
Expenditures for medical help, etc.	5,500.00	
For increasing the means of the society for preserving the health of the Jewish population, which has organized a medical division, homes for children, furnishes transportation for drug supplies, following up the refugees with physicians, nurses, etc. (above the amount spent by the same society and its branch in Moscow, amounting to over 150,000 R.)	25,000.00	
	<hr/>	78,569.99
(h) Educational relief:		
To the Society for spreading education among the Jews (from the funds of the committee of the Grand Duchess Tatyana Nikolayevna, relief is granted only from October, 1915)	R. 8,000.00	
To the Jewish schools and Talmud Torahs	15,250.00	
For the needs of scholars	8,000.00	
Sundries	7,150.00	
	<hr/>	38,400.00

(i) Relief to Jews in Galicia, through the institutions in the city of Lemberg (besides amounts spent by the Kieff committee of 90,000 R. and the Odessa committee of 30,000 R.).....	R. 109,000.00
(j) Relief to Jews removed from Syria and Palestine.....	11,000.00
(k) Credit relief by increasing the means of the savings societies by covering 75 per cent. of losses.....	141,750.00
(l) General and Organization Expenses:	
Maintenance, transportation and allowance of agents.....	R. 56,247.26
Transportation expenses of guides in the refugee trains.....	1,496.19
Office, postage, telegraph, printing and the maintenance of the registration of the information bureaus.....	38,856.12
	<hr/>
	96,599.57
All which of represents about 2.6 per cent. of the moneys expended.	
Total expended.....	3,689,525.62
Balance on hand, Nov. 1, 1915.....	53,900.44
	<hr/>
	R. 3,743,426.06

EXPENDITURES OF THE RELIEF FUNDS OF THE OTHER COMMITTEES.

The Moscow Territorial Committee (the special committee for relieving the victims of the war) has rendered aid in some parts of Poland and the Government of Grodno, and also in ten interior governments, where there are registered about 26,000 and about 2,000 unregistered, altogether about 28,000 persons. This committee has received up to November over R. 150,000, assigned by the Petrograd committee for clothes and shoes.

Contributions in Moscow alone.....	R. 659,583.52
Out of town and other cities.....	95,779.35
	<hr/>
Total.....	R. 755,262.87

Of this there have been expended by allotments to organizations for sanitary and food assistance and for the maintenance of children's homes:

Through the Moscow Branch of the Society for preserving the health of the Jewish population and for the organization of employment bureaus.....	R. 57,512.85
The Moscow Branch of the Society for industrial and agricultural labor has received.....	12,370.00
	<hr/>
Total.....	R. 82,946.90
For food supplies.....	416,882.65
For the manufacture of warm clothing has been spent so far.....	45,870.00
For assistance to refugees in Moscow.....	92,430.19
	<hr/>
Total.....	R. 738,131.74

* At a meeting, held November 2, this amount and more was distributed.

A detailed account of the Kieff Committee dated August 1, 1915, shows that there have been collected in the City of Kieff..		R. 321,149.56
From out of town.....		48,886.48
From the Committee of the Grand Duchess Tatyana Nikolayevna.....		4,000.00
Total.....		R. 374,016.04
The expenditures for relief in Warsaw.....		27,623.94
Government of Volhynia.....		27,378.00
Podolia.....		16,000.00
Kholm.....		12,584.57
Chernigoff.....		40,215.00
Taurida.....		5,000.00
For the medical division.....		5,751.36
For refugees from Palestine.....		12,000.00
To the Lemberg Committee from Galicia.....		83,500.00
For increasing the General Funds of the Petrograd Committee.....		25,000.00
Aid to the refugees in Kieff.....		43,931.83
Organization and General Expenses.....		12,410.48

During August 33,698.28 roubles were expended, and then after the funds have been exhausted and the amount of 95,000 roubles have been assigned from the funds of the Petrograd Committee for the making of clothing and shoes.

The Kharkoff Committee, which serves at the present time only the Government of Kharkoff and other individual points of the South, there is no detailed report yet, but according to the information, which the Petrograd Committee possesses, there have been collected and spent about R. 180,000. The Odessa Committee collected and spent over R. 200,000 independently of the larger territorial committees, the local committees organized in more thickly settled centers by considerable numbers of Jews, who receive aid from the Central and Territorial Committees only on condition that they take part in the expenses for helping the refugees in more or less degree, and also that the funds should be raised in the respective places.

These amounts are at present not yet outlined, but their extent can be judged from the following statements which are on file with the Petrograd Committee:

In the City of Vilna there has been collected and expended about.....	R. 180,000.00
In Riga.....	150,000.00
In Yekaterinoslav.....	75,000.00
In Taurida, the monthly activities of the local committees amount to (for the entire period of the settlement of the refugees there was about 100,000 roubles)	20,000.00
In Poltava per month (about 40,000 roubles).....	7,000.00
The amount spent by other committees is not given but judging by estimates and demands from various places, they will extend to no less than.....	500,000.00

In this way all the Jewish organizations for relieving the victims of the war have spent more than R. 5,000,000 collected from philanthropic and voluntary subscribers, above the R. 1,500,000 granted by the Imperial treasury and above the amounts, a little over R. 200,000, which were granted by the Committee of the Grand Duchess Tatyana Nikolayevna.

III.**SUPPLY OF PROVISIONS.****Food.**

Along with the grants of money, which vary through the activities of this committee from 10 kopeks to 20 kopeks per day, Jewish organizations have given supplies of provisions by way of opening free food stations for adults and also for children. The people have, however, not made use of these food stations, and therefore this method of help was not extended to any large degree. Hot and cold meals from the general kitchens were only given in places of greater congestion of refugees, but besides giving the subsidies, the local committees have opened, wherever it appeared possible with the immediate participation of the representatives of the Petrograd committee, supply warehouses for the free distribution of products or at greatly reduced prices.

Supply Warehouses.

At the present time such supply warehouses have been opened in places of new settlement of refugees, particularly in the Governments of Taurida, Poltava, and Kherson and the City of Penza, where products are sold at cost or at some loss, so as to enable those who receive a subsidy of no more than 20 kopeks to improve their food, and on the other hand to prevent an increase in the cost of articles of first necessity, which would certainly have taken place owing to the influx of new refugees, which might have also resulted in stirring up bad feeling against the refugees, on the part of the local population.

Appropriation by Committees for Food Supplies Owing to the Refusal of the General Institutions to Furnish Food.

At the present time with the gradual local application of the law of the 30th of August, 1915, and with the formation of government committees through the help of national organizations, the expenditures of the Jewish committees in giving food supplies to refugees are naturally decreasing, but the Jewish committees still find it necessary to satisfy such needs. Since the time of the first grant by the Imperial treasury of R. 500,000 to the Jewish committees in Petrograd, the Department of Police of the Ministry of the Interior has sent out a circular to the Governors in which they were instructed not to allow any funds to the Jewish sufferers from the war, but to refer them to the Jewish committee. This circular up to this moment has not been withdrawn by the Department of Police, and therefore in a large number of Governments, according to the information received by the committee, all requests of relief are refused, even from funds which have been assigned for this purpose by the Special Conference, and thus subsidies are refused at the present moment to the Jews in Kursk, Orel, part of Vladimir, and Moscow, in which there are about 8,000 Jewish refugees. Also according to information received from the Committees' agent on October 30, the Provincial committee of the Government of Yekaterinoslay has declared that no permanent residence for refugees will be furnished for more than 15,000, and that it will take care only of those who seek temporary asylum.

The city committee in Yekaterinoslav has granted for the maintenance of of refugees in private quarters only 4,281 roubles; in the District of Mariupol only 4,000 roubles were received, and the subsidy in the Town of Mariupol was limited to 10 kopeks per day.

In the Volodga Government the amount.....	R. 14,000.00
(were received from the funds of the provincial and city league.)	
In Minsk, the city league has granted.....	5,000.00
In other organizations there have been received insignificant assistance in the shape of some products.	

In Saratov the committee has allowed only R. 15,000.

The Committee hopes that with the formation of general committees in the interior of Russia, in accordance with the Law of the 30th of August, the problem of furnishing food supplies will be regulated and that the Jewish committees will not be required to make serious appropriations for this matter. At present, however, the Committee is compelled to assign and transfer funds for this first necessity. During September and October there have been assigned to 45 committees, for about 85,111 persons, R. 387,697 (Supplement V).

The largest appropriation was required for the Committee of Simferopol, which serves the Government of Taurida, the amount of R. 40,000 for 7,584 refugees. The committee in Mariupol received R. 14,000 for 2,847 refugees; the Poltava committee with 2,584 received R. 14,600; the Kieff committee received 25,000 roubles for feeding about 12,000 refugees; the Riga committee, which at present is deprived of all private means, has R. 15,000; the committee in Dwinsk has received R. 18,000; the City of Minsk, with a number of 28,506 refugees, has received 155,000 roubles, etc.

IV.

Furnishing Warm Clothing and Foot-wear to Refugees.

For the satisfying of demands for this article of primary necessity, the committee has received very small amounts from the general funds of the local organizations, and in view of the oncoming cold weather, the Jewish committees were compelled to assume the entire burden of satisfying the demands and for lack of means had to apply for funds to the Petrograd committee. From September to the 1st of November the committee has granted to the Jewish organizations serving 105,469 persons, R. 525,950. To cover which amount the committee has received from the committee of the Grand Duchess Tatyana Nikolayevna:

For the City of Odessa.....	R. 10,000.00
For the City of Kieff.....	10,000.00
Total.....	R 20,000.00

and thus from the funds of the committee there has been R. 505,950. From the attached statement can be seen that this demand has not been entirely satisfied. Thus in the Government of Taurida, where there are 7,584 refugees, only R. 5,000 were given for children of school age. In the Government of Kharkoff the committee from Yelisavetgrad received only R. 17,000 for 4,496 refugees; the Odessa committee received R. 30,000 for 3,700. In the Govern-

ment of Poltava, which has 12,000 refugees, so far R. 29,700 has been appropriated for furnishing clothing and footwear to 5,500 persons who have been expelled by order of the military authorities. The Kharkoff committee, caring for 5,800 refugees (about 2,500 more expected), altogether R. 40,000 have been given to the Kharhoff committee; the Kieff committee has received so far R. 70,000 for taking care of about 12,000 refugees; in the Governments of Podolia, Tchernigoff, Volhynia and Bessarabia, the Penza committee received 30,000 roubles for 5,258 refugees; the Moscow Territorial Committee has received for 11 interior governments caring for about 28,000 refugees, R. 150,000; for the making of underwear, clothing and the purchase of footwear in Petrograd, R. 66,000 have been allotted. From reports received by the committee, it appears that nearly three-fourths of the entire number of refugees are greatly suffering from lack of clothing, footwear and underwear. From estimates received from many refugee stations, the expense for furnishing footwear, clothing and underwear to those who need it most an average of 15 roubles per person is required. Moneys allotted to the local organizations are spent for the purchase of material for necessary articles, and these are manufactured exclusively in large quantities. The commission organized by the Petrograd committee for the purchase and manufacture of clothing, underwear and footwear has obtained in Nizhni-Novgorod about 6,000 pairs of boots for adults and 1,140 pairs of shoes for young people, at an expense of R. 26,000. This footwear was divided between the committees of Saratov, Samara, Moscow, etc. Through the Women's Circle for employment relief and care of girls and protection of women, underwear to the value of R. 20,000 has been manufactured at various times. In Moscow there were prepared footwear and clothing to the extent of R. 115,000. In Nizhni-Novgorod 2,000 new warm coats, felt footwear and head covers, R. 25,000. Footwear is also manufactured in Khimroch.

From detailed estimates received from local territorial committees the demand for funds for clothing and footwear amounts to R. 928,175 (Supplement VI). From this it appears that the committee has spent R. 505,950, but there is still an urgent demand for these articles, to satisfy which, it would require R. 422,285.

V.

Shelter and Fuel.

The impossibility of placing refugees in private quarters, in view of the acute sheltering problem in all cities of the land, has compelled the Jewish committee to use for this purpose, in most cases, synagogues, schools, quarters of philanthropic institutions, and has created a demand for building asylums and communal living places. The unfitness, not to speak of the undesirability of using prayer houses and schoolhouses as living quarters, has induced the Jewish organizations to turn to the Petrograd committee with applications for appropriating necessary means for quarters and fuel for refugees, and it is justly urged that the huddling of refugees in communal quarters creates a danger in such places, in a sanitary sense, demoralizing the masses of refugees and interfering with the finding of labor and occupation for them. Recognizing the importance of this consideration, the committee has urgently recommended to take steps toward placing the refugees in private quarters. According to estimates received from local organizations, the cost of quarters and fuel would on an average

amount to R. 2, in some places, and according to estimates of the Moscow committee, R. 5 a month on an average, counting adults and children.

On account of lack of sufficient funds, the committee has satisfied these demands only in a very limited measure. The expenditures for this purpose during September and October are shown in Supplement VII. The expenditures under this head for Simferopol amounted to R. 15,000, which were used for the securing of coal for heating refugee quarters; while the amount required for this purpose for the whole winter will exceed R. 80,000; for coal costing R. 47,000, the Penza committee was allowed for October, R. 23,000, from which R. 20,000 for furnishing fuel, while the expense for fuel for private quarters will amount to R. 3,000 per month, and the delivery of the fuel to the barracks, synagogues and other places will increase this amount very much. Altogether there has been expended in September and October by the Petrograd committee, R. 93,000. The demands for the immediate time is figured at R. 2 per month per person, and counting 160,000 refugees, it would require R. 320,700, to cover which the committee at present has not enough funds. In view of the fact that the general organizations are not receiving any moneys from the credits of the Special Conference, with the exception of very few cases, the necessary means must be supplied by the Petrograd committee.

VI.

RELIEF BY EMPLOYMENT.

Relief for the Unemployed.

The department of labor relief connected with the Society of Industrial and Agricultural Labor among the Jews in Russia, has at the beginning of its activities struggled mainly with the problem of unemployment and furnishing trade and industrial occupations under the conditions of war time. The representatives of this department have visited for this purpose a large number of centers (Vilna, Minsk, Kieff, Zhitomir, Umain, Rostoff, Dvinsk, Warsaw) in which they have investigated the unemployment problem.

Organization of Workshops.

Along this line experiments were made to open up workshops for the purpose of teaching productive labor. These shops were formed with the cooperation of the Branch and its representatives—in the city of Vilna, for the making of stockings, sugar boxes, tailoring and white goods manufacturing; in Warsaw, mechanical, tailoring, saddlery, shoemaking and white goods manufacturing; in Lublin, white goods manufacturing, shoemaking, tailoring, basket-making, and for children a trade school was opened; in Minsk, needle-work, white goods manufacturing; in Yelisavetgrad, hosiery, embroidery; in Vitebsk, tailoring.

In the Vilna and Warsaw white goods shops, there were manufactured by order of the Jewish Committee of Relief to the Victims of the War, underwear to the amount of R. 28,125, and the rate of a complete outfit of underwear amounted in Warsaw to 90 kopeks, and in Wilna R. 1.13.

The table herewith attached (Supplement VIII) gives a resumé of information received about the number of persons who work in these shops and delivery offices. From other centers we have received no detailed information as yet.

Labor Bureau.

The activities of this Branch have developed mainly in the field of supplying employment. In order to find work for the unemployed and to systematically distribute able-bodied persons from places where there is a scarcity of work to points where there is a demand for labor, the Department of Labor Relief has organized in different places of the Jewish Pale, employment information bureaus, the duties of which are to register the demands and supply of labor, the following up of unemployed, distributing them from place to place and putting the workers in shops and factories; the information bureaus are connected with the local committees of relief. At present the labor information bureau under control of the Branch is active in the following 32 points:

Alexandrovsk	Yekaterinoslav	Moscow
Bachmut	Yelisavetgrad	Nikolayev
Bobruisk	Kieff	Nizhni-Novgorod
Vitebsk	Kishinev	Odessa
Voronezh	Mariupol	Penza
Lublin	Melitopol	Perm
Lugansk	Saratov	Poltava
Romny	Simferopol	Tcherguer
Samara	Sebastopol	Usofka
Kharkoff	Smolensk	Theodosia
Gomel	Minsk	

Besides this the Labor Bureau was active in Vilna, Warsaw, Lublin, Government of Moghilev and Smorgon.

The Department of Labor Relief receives all demands for labor which are not satisfied by local supply and weekly reports about the actual number of unemployed, who are registered in the Information Bureau, and according to these reports the bureau distributes the unemployed from one point to another. During July, August, September and October, the department has helped in this way nearly 16,728 unemployed refugees. The attached table (Supplement IX) contains the information about the activities of 20 labor bureaus, which have acted at an average of 3½ months each. Up to the first of October the services of this bureau have been rendered 25,155 persons, and 8,856 of them have been taken care of, and demands from employers were received to the number of 23,349 positions.

Furnishing Tools.

Besides furnishing employment, the Department has organized, with the cooperation of local committee agents, a bureau for furnishing tools and instruments and all necessary materials for such mechanics who desire to establish themselves independently in the places of their new settlement, on terms of installment payments.

For this purpose, the department has purchased 295 sewing and shoe machines and 14 hosiery machines for the sum of 23,366 roubles, which were distributed as follows: 53 to 53 tailors in Minsk; 149 in Warsaw; 6 shoemakers in Lublin; 20 tailors in Moghilev; 14 hosieries in Vilna; 10 tailors in Saratov; 7 tailors in Petrograd; 20 tailors in Penza; 10 shoemakers and 20 tailors in Tambov, and 2 tailors in Solotonascha. Besides this the department has granted for furnishing the mechanics with tools and materials; in Dwinsk R. 500; Yelisavetgrad 500; in Minsk R. 2,300; in Odessa R. 500; in Saratov R. 2,000; in

Yekaterinburg R. 500; in Ribinsk R. 500; in Penza R. 300. At present the department is taking steps to extend its activities in the line of establishing independent mechanics; this activity, however, because of lack of funds, and also in view of the change of war areas, has not developed to the extent desired.

At the present time this Branch has 12 travelling agents and 2 assistants, who are serving the following governments: Perim, Khazan Nizhni-Novgorod, Saratov, Samara, Penza, Yekaterinoslaz, Taurida, Kherson, Kharkoff, Kieff, Volhynia, Podolia, Vitebsk.

For this period the department has expended 98,584 roubles, from which R. 71,392 were granted by the Jewish Committee of Relief to the war victims and R. 27,000 by the Society for Promoting Industrial and Agricultural Labor among the Jews in Russia.

VII.

SANITARY RELIEF AND SHELTER.

The problem of sanitary help and aid to children of tender age is being solved by the Society for preserving the health of the Jewish population and its branches. During the year past, this Society, together with its branches, has extended the sphere of its activities throughout the governments which are affected by the distribution of Jewish refugees. There are 22 of such branches in existence.

Divisions.

The Petrograd committee of the Society has organized during the year past 40 medical feeding divisions with a staff of 140 persons, among whom have worked 35 physicians, 45 assistant physicians, 60 Brothers and Sisters of Mercy; these divisions have served about 60,000 refugees at stated places. Especially for attending the refugees while on the roads and for following them up, the Society has organized about 30 train divisions. This division follows up the refugees from place of their entrainment to their last stopping point, rendering them medical and food assistance. In a number of these points (Opolie, Matsewitztzi, Vilna, Novosventzyani, Vitebsk, Glubokoye, and other cities and villages), hospitals and isolating refugee houses were opened to the number of 12. Also 45 ambulances were furnished and a chain of 29 food stations and communal kitchens were opened for adults and children.

Shelter for Children.

The Society for Preserving the Health of the Jewish Population has paid special attention to the preserving of the health of children of tender age, for whom 45 shelters were opened, containing 8,000 children. In 17 points the Society has subsidized local organizations, which are helping in their territories children orphaned by the war.

The activity of this Society stands in close contact with the committee, and in all places where the Society has no branches, they are being served by the local committees, but even in places where there are branches of the Society, the committee takes upon itself the responsibility for the expenditures of feeding and maintenance.

At the present time, in view of the exhaustion of the funds of the Society, which has spent about R. 150,000, the committee has granted for the support of the institutions of the Society R. 25,000, and figures that the demands of the next months will amount to R. 50,000 per month.

VIII.

CREDIT RELIEF THROUGH THE SAVINGS SOCIETIES.

In September of last year, the committee has decided to render help to the Jewish population in the Kingdom of Poland, by giving loans through the Savings and Loan Associations, to which the committee has guaranteed 50 per cent. of the risk, which might result because of the decrease of earnings of their debtors. These bureaus have given at one time R. 99,000 to 11 Savings Societies.

But with the increase of the number of such refugees, who because of their moral qualities and their former financial standing, gave promise of becoming established in new places as independent artisans or small traders, the problem arose how to help this category of refugees by means of credit loans in their places of new settlement. By organizing help of this kind it was intended to relieve all persons who are likely to become self-sustaining from demoralizing influences about to affect them, if they were to become dependent for along time on philanthropic agencies.

In order to put the credit relief to refugees on a business basis, the committee refused to grant loans to refugees in such places, where such relief might be given by existing loan associations, and for this purpose the committee entered into an agreement with a number of such establishments, and allotted them necessary means for giving loans to refugees by guaranteeing 75 per cent. of the risk which is entailed in helping unsettled elements. At the present time credit relief is already organized through Credit Corporations in the following towns: Yekaterinoslav, Mariupol, Lugansk, Bachmut, Dubno, Kherson, Rostov; besides, negotiations are now in progress in the towns of Khorol, Poltava, Kherson, Romni, Priluky, Piryatin, Kremenchug, Krivorog, Gentytchensk, Melitopol.

The entire number of registered refugees by the local committees in the above places amount to 24,164 persons. As a matter of fact, their number is much higher, because in the registry are only entered those refugees who are dependent on the committees, whereas the Credit Bureaus are applied to by other refugees, who do not apply to the Communal Philanthropic Agencies. For the organization of credit relief, the committee has so far granted R. 100,000. The supervision of this matter and regulation are centered in a Commission specially formed for this purpose. At the present time the representatives of the committee have undertaken to organize credit loans in the following towns: Nizhni-Novgorod, Yekatarinburg, Perm, Omsk, Kostroma, Saratov, Vyatka, Penza, Ryazan, Tula, Voronesh, Kursk, Tambov, Kozlov, Kostroma, Borisoglebsk, Kirsanoff, Simferopol, Opyeskoiff, Kofka, Alexandria, Tomsk, Ananyeff, Usoka, Kharkoff, Orechoff, Nogaisk, Berdiansk, Novo-Nikalayeff, Ukursk Tchellabinoff, Golta, Berdyarisk—altogether about 35 points. What means will be required for satisfying the needs of the respective groups of refugees it is difficult at present to say, because it depends on the professional and social qualities of the refugees in every individual point, and also on the state of the local industrial market, and on a long line of other conditions which it is impossible to foresee in advance.

At any rate these amounts will be very considerable, and judging by the experiments already tried by the established committees, it can be expected that the minimum will amount to about R. 500,000.

IX.

THE COMMITTEES' INFORMATION BUREAU.

The information department of the committees has made it its business to search for refugees who have been lost in transportation and on the roads. The department sends out to all points where there are Jewish refugees, also to the Jewish Relief Committee and agents, registered lists with requests to investigate the lists of those refugees who are already there and those who are new arrivals. This information is the main source of finding the people. Other means are taken, such as interviewing people on the road and also sending out inquiries to the branches of the committee, etc.

This department receives inquiries not only from all points of Russia, but also from abroad and especially from America. By agreement of the information department with the General Russian bureau for registering refugees, in connection with the Committee of the Grand Duchess Tatyana Nikolayevna, all inquiries reaching the bureau about Jewish refugees are sent to the Inquiry Bureau of this committee.

Up to this time there have been more than 22,000 inquiries of which more than 2,000 came through the Committee of the Grand Duchess Tatyana Nikolayevna; 50,000 persons have been registered and 3,640 were found through this bureau.

X.

INDIVIDUAL HELP.

Owing to conditions which accompanied the relieving and caring for the masses of the Jewish population driven from their native homes, there were among the refugees such groups of people to whom individual help had to be rendered. In the first line of this class are the Rabbis of the communities, who on account of their standing could not apply to the local philanthropic institutions. Individual help in shape of loans were given by the committee to persons who deserved special attention and confidence. Altogether the committee has spent for this purpose R. 95,839.41.

From the review submitted and detailed figures it appears that from the time of the grant by the Special Conference (on the 24th of September of this year) of R. 500,000 to the Petrograd committee of relief to the victims of the war the committee has expended:

(1) On maintenance and food.....	R. 387,697.00
(2) On the manufacture of warm clothing, shoes and underwear.....	505,905.00
(3) On shelter needs and fuel.....	93,000.00
(4) On credits to loan associations.....	100,000.00
Total.....	R. 1,086,647.00

not counting amounts granted for the organization of labor relief and medical, food and sanitary aids, and for opening shelters for children, through the help of the Society for the Preservation of the Health of the Jewish Population.

From the above review of receipts and expenditures by the Petrograd committee, it appears that the committee had in its control on November 1, altogether, R. 53,900.44. At its last meeting, the committee has made assignments considerably exceeding this sum.

Therefore, the Jewish Committee was compelled to use other resources such as voluntary contributions, although according to the Law of August 30th, all needs for the maintenance, for shelter, clothing and shoes for refugees were to be paid from the funds of the Empire. The committee was compelled, however, to raise outside funds because, as it was shown above, the circular issued by the Department of Police, in which it forbade the granting of help to the Jews from general funds, has not yet been recalled; and also because the Government committees for estimating the general needs, which would be subject to grants from credits of the Special Conference, for refugees of all nationalities, have not yet been formed.

SUPPLEMENT I.

LIST OF LOCAL JEWISH COMMITTEES AND INSTITUTIONS
OF RELIEF TO THE JEWISH WAR VICTIMS.

1. Alatur.....Jewish Circle of Relief to victims of war.
2. Alexandria, Government of Kherson.....The Commission for rendering aid to refugees connected with the Aid Society of poor Jews.
3. Alexandrovsk, Government of Yekaterinoslav.....Relief Committee to Refugees.
4. Ananieff, Government of Kherson.....Temporary Committee for rendering aid to sufferers from the war.
5. Archangelsk.....Jewish Relief Committee to victims of the war.
6. Astrakhan.....Jewish Relief Committee to victims of the war.
7. Askhabad.....Jewish Relief Committee to victims of the war.
8. Baku.....Jewish Committee of Baku for collecting contributions in aid of Jews, who have suffered in the war area.
9. Balashov, Government of Saratoff.....Social Bureau of the Jewish Synagogue.
10. Balta, Government of Podolya.....Jewish Relief Committee to victims of the war.
11. Bachmut, Government of Yekaterinoslav...Committee of the Branch of the Kieff Society for rendering aid to the Jews suffering from war activities.
12. Bakhchisaray, Government of Taurida....Society for rendering aid to poor Jews.
13. Berdicheff.....Society for rendering aid to the Jews suffering from war activities.
14. Berdyansk, Government of Taurida.....Society for rendering aid to the Jews suffering from war activities.
15. Bobruisk, Government of Minsk.....Temporary Committee for rendering aid to sufferers from the war.
16. B. Tokmak, Government of Taurida.....Jewish Committee for aiding Jewish victims of the war, connected with the Society for aiding poor Jews.
17. Borzna, Government of Chernigoff.....Administration of the Society for helping poor Jews.
18. Borissov, Government of Minsk.....Administration of the Society for helping poor Jews.
19. Borissoglebsk, Government of Tambov....Administration of the Society for helping poor Jews.
20. Bratskoe, Government of Kherson.....Bureau of the Society for aiding poor Jews.
21. Bielzy, Government of Bessarabia.....Temporary Committee for rendering aid to sufferers from the war.
22. Bieschenkovich, Government of Vitebsk...The Bieschenkovich Branch of the Vitebsk Society for helping Jewish victims of the war.

23. Velickye Lucky.....Branch of the Pskoff Jewish Committee to render aid to victims of the war.
24. Vitebsk.....Jewish Society for helping Jewish victims of the war.
25. Vladikavkaz.....Social Service Bureau of the Jewish Synagogue.
26. Vologda.....Jewish Relief Committee.
27. Vlochisk.....Loan and Savings Association.
28. Voronezh.....Jewish Committee for rendering aid to Jewish victims of the war.
29. Vyatka.....Jewish Relief Committee.
30. Gadyatsh, Government of Poltava.....Relief Committee for Jews, who have suffered from the war.
31. Golta, Government of Kherson.....Temporary Committee for rendering aid to sufferers from the war.
32. Gomel, Government of Moghilev.....Society for helping Jewish poor who have temporarily settled in Gomel and the Government of Mohileff, on account of war activities.
33. Gorodok.....Branch of the Vitebsk Jewish Relief Society for victims of the war.
34. Gory-Gorky, Government of Moghilev.....Bureau of the Society for helping poor Jews.
35. Dvinsk, Government of Vitebsk.....Jewish Committee for helping Jewish victims of the war.
36. Dubrovka, Government of Moghilev.....Bureau of the Society for helping poor Jews.
37. Eupatoria.....Branch of the Society for helping the poor Jews suffering from the war.
38. Yekaterinodar.....The Committee for helping Jewish victims of the war.
39. Yekaterinoslav.....Committee for the preserving the health of the Jewish population.
40. Yelisavetgrad, Government of Kherson...Temporary Committee for rendering aid to Jews, who have suffered from the war.
41. Yelizavetpol.....Committee for helping refugees.
42. Enokievo, Government of Yekaterinoslav...First Society for helping poor Jews.
43. Yeniseysk.....Social Service Bureau of the Jewish Synagogue.
44. Zhitomir, Government of Volhynia.....Temporary Committee for rendering aid to the Jews of the City of Zhitomir, who have become impoverished on account of war activities.
45. Zenjov, Government of Poltava.....Committee for taking care of forcibly expelled persons.
46. Zolotonosha.....Committee for rendering aid to the Jewish population, who have suffered from war activities.
47. Ivanovka, Government of Yekaterinoslav...The Jewish Spiritual Bureau.

48. Irkutsk.....Social Service Bureau of the Jewish Synagogue.
49. Kazan.....Committee for rendering aid to victims of the war, of the Bureau of the Kazan Jewish Synagogues.
50. Kaluga.....Jewish Society for helping victims of the war.
51. Kaynsk.....Society for helping poor Jews.
52. Kachovka, Government of Taurida.....Society for helping poor Jews.
53. Kertch.....Jewish Committee for helping victims of the war.
54. Kieff.....Committee for rendering aid to the Jewish population, who have suffered from war activities.
55. Kineshma.....Social Service Bureau of the Synagogue.
56. Kischinev.....Committee for raising subscriptions in aid of Jews, who have suffered from the war.
57. Klimovitschy Government of Moghilev...Bureau of the Society for aiding poor Jews.
58. Kaslov, Government of Tambov.....Jewish Committee for aiding victims of the war.
59. Konotop, Government of Chernigoff.....Branch of the Jewish Society of Konotop, for aiding victims of the war.
60. Konstantinograd, Government of Poltava...Society for helping poor Jews.
61. Kostroma.....Jewish Society for aiding victims of the war.
62. Kremenetz, Government of Volhynia.....Committee for aiding sufferers in the war zone.
63. Kremenchug, Government of Poltava.....Committee for aiding sufferers in the war zone.
64. Krovelitz, Government of Chernigoff.....Society for helping poor Jews.
65. Kursk.....Temporary Committee for rendering aid to the families of Jewish Reservists in Government of Kursk, and of the Jewish Population suffering from the war.
66. Lipetzki.....Social Service Bureau of the Synagogue.
67. Lochvitza.....Jewish Relief Committee.
68. Lubny, Government of Poltava.....Society for helping indigent Jews.
69. Luga.....Social Service Bureau of the Luga Jewish Synagogue.
70. Lugansk, Government of Yekaterinoslav...Society for helping needy Jews.
71. Lody, Government of Moghilev.....Society for aiding indigent Jews.
72. Malin, Government of Kieff.....Jewish Philanthropic Society.
73. Mariupol.....Commission for rendering aid to Jews, who suffered from the war, connected with the Society for helping poor Jews.
74. Melitopol, Government of Taurida.....Committee for aiding victims of the war.
75. Minsk.....Committee for aiding the Jewish population who have suffered from the war.

- 76. **Moghilev**.....Council of the Moghilev Jewish Society for aiding victims of the war.
- 77. **Mozir**.....Mozir Committee for relieving poor Jewish settlers on account of the war.
- 78. **Moscow**.....Jewish Society for helping victims of the war.
- 79. **Nvel, Government of Vitebsk**.....Branch of the Vitebsk Committee for aiding victims of the war.
- 80. **Nerekhta**.....Social Service Bureau of the Synagogue.
- 81. **Nizhni-Novgorod**.....Jewish Committee for rendering aid to victims of the war.
- 82. **Nikopol**.....Society for helping poor Jews.
- 83. **Novgorod-Seversk, Government of Chernigoff**.....Bureau of the Society for helping poor Jews.
- 84. **Novonikolaevsk**.....Social Service Bureau of the Synagogue.
- 85. **Novorzhov**.....Branch of the Pskoff Society of the Committee for helping victims of the war.
- 86. **Odessa**.....Commission for rendering aid to Jews, who have suffered from the war (with the Odessa Branch of the Society for preserving the health of the Jewish population).
- 87. **OPOCHKA, Government of Pskoff**.....Branch of the Pskoff Jewish Committee for rendering aid to the victims of the war.
- 88. **Orenburg**.....Jewish Committee for rendering relief to suffering Jews in Poland and Lithuania.
- 89. **Orsha, Government of Moghilev**.....Committee for rendering aid to Jews, connected with Bureau of the Orshansk Jewish Committee for relieving the poor.
- 90. **Orehov**.....Branch of the Simferopol Committee for helping victims of the war.
- 91. **Ostroff**.....Branch of the Pskoff Jewish Committee for aiding victims of the war.
- 92. **Penza**.....Jewish Committee for rendering aid to victims of the war.
- 93. **Periaslav, Government of Poltava**.....Jewish Philanthropic Committee for aiding the poor.
- 94. **Perm**.....Branch of the Society for giving aid to refugees, connected with the Committee for rendering aid to the Jewish population.
- 95. **Petrozavodsk**.....Bureau of the Petrozavodsk Jewish Synagogue.
- 96. **Piristin, Government of Poltava**.....Jewish Committee for rendering aid to Jews, who have suffered from the war.
- 97. **Polotsk, Government of Vitebsk**.....Jewish Society for helping victims of the war.

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| 98. | Poltava..... | Jewish Society for helping war victims of Poltava. |
| 99. | Porchov..... | Porchov Branch of the Pskoff Jewish Committee. |
| 100. | Porchep, Government of Chernigoff..... | Society for helping poor Jews. |
| 101. | Priluky..... | Temporary Committee for rendering aid to the Jews, who have suffered from the war. |
| 102. | Proskuroff, Government of Podolya..... | Society for helping indigent Jews. |
| 103. | Pskoff..... | Society for helping the victims of the war. |
| 104. | Rovna..... | Committee for aiding the Jewish population, who have suffered from the war. |
| 105. | Rogacheff, Government of Moghilev..... | Society for helping indigent Jews. |
| 106. | Romny, Government of Poltava..... | Committee for helping Jews, who have been expelled from the war zone. |
| 107. | Rostoff on the Don..... | Jewish Committee for giving relief to refugees. |
| 108. | Ribinsk..... | Jewish Committee for aiding refugees in the City of Ribinsk. |
| 109. | Reshytza..... | Committee for temporary relief to Jewish refugees, who have settled in Reshytza. |
| 110. | Ryazan..... | Committee for relieving the wounded and sick. |
| 111. | Samarkand..... | Jewish Spiritual Bureau. |
| 112. | Samara..... | Jewish Temporary Committee for relief to the victims of the war. |
| 113. | Saratov..... | Jewish Committee for relieving the victims of the war. |
| 114. | Sebezh..... | Sebezh Branch of the Vitebsk Committee for giving relief to the Jewish population. |
| 115. | Sebastopol..... | Committee for helping Jews, who have suffered from the war. |
| 116. | Serdebsk..... | Social Service Bureau of the Synagogue. |
| 117. | Simferopol..... | Jewish Committee for relieving victims of the war. |
| 118. | Smolensk..... | Commission for raising subscriptions in the Government of Smolensk. |
| 119. | Smorgon..... | The Smorgon Branch of the Vilna Jewish Society for rendering aid to the Jewish Population. |
| 120. | Staraya Russa..... | Jewish Committee for aiding war victims. |
| 121. | Staraya Ushitza, Government of Podolia..... | Savings and Loan Associations. |
| 122. | Stavropol..... | Committee for rendering aid to Jewish population, who are suffering from the war. |
| 123. | Starodub, Government of Chernigoff..... | Bureau of the Jewish Society for aiding the poor. |

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| 124. | Starokonstantinoff, Government of Volhynia | Jewish Committee for rendering aid to the sufferers from the war. |
| 125. | Taganrog, Territory of the Don Cossacks .. | Jewish Committee for raising subscriptions in aid of the Jews, who have suffered from the war. |
| 126. | Tambov..... | Jewish Committee for aiding war victims. |
| 127. | Tatarsk..... | Jewish Circle for helping war victims. |
| 128. | Tiflis..... | Commission for aiding poor Jews; connected with the Tiflis Jewish Philanthropic Society. |
| 129. | Tomsk..... | Jewish Social Bureau of the Synagogue. |
| 130. | Toropetz, Government of Pskoff..... | Branch of the Pskoff Committee for aiding poor Jews. |
| 131. | Troitsk, Government of Orenburg..... | Temporary Jewish Committee for aiding the Jewish population, who are suffering from the war. |
| 132. | Tumen, Government of Tobolsk..... | Jewish Social Service Bureau. |
| 133. | Ufa..... | Jewish Temporary Committee for aiding the Jewish population, who are suffering from the war. |
| 134. | Kharkoff..... | Jewish Committee for aiding war victims. |
| 135. | Kherson..... | Commission for rendering aid to poor Jews, suffering from the war. |
| 136. | Khorol, Government of Poltava..... | Society for rendering aid to Jewish war victims. |
| 137. | Khotin, Government of Bessarabia..... | Society for rendering aid to Jewish war victims. |
| 138. | Chelyabinsk, Government of Orenburg .. | Society for rendering aid to Jewish war victims. |
| 139. | Chernovka, Government of Moghilev..... | Jewish Philanthropic Society. |
| 140. | Chernigoff..... | Jewish Philanthropic Society. |
| 141. | Chita..... | Committee of the Bakaul Society for rendering aid to the poor. |
| 142. | Yaroslavl..... | Jewish Relief for refugees. |

Lists of Correspondents of the Committees, who are serving the needs of Jewish refugees in places where there are no committees.

1. Avdieevka, Government of Yekaterinoslav. Isaac Danielovich Gomolsky.
Moses Davidovich Drozd.
Chayim Gorbunoff.
2. Oktubinock, Territory of Thurgovia..... C. J. Lifshitz.
3. Alexandropol, Government of Erivan..... J. A. Levin.
4. Alshovo, Government of Ufa..... Moses Levinovitsh Grinhaus.
5. Aleshky, Government of Taurida..... Rabbi Dilfer.
6. Andiszan, Territory of Fergansk..... M. B. Raskin.

7. Arzamass, Government of Nizhni-Novgorod.....The Rabbi.
8. Armiansk, Government of Taurida.....Rabbi K. L. Magid.
9. Archangel.....I. M. Ulansky.
10. Barguzin, Territory of Baikal.....A. C. Novemeisky.
11. Barnaul, Government of Tomsk.....P. A. Chaminsky.
12. Bar, Government of Podolia.....Abram Lvovich Kvacha.
13. Biriutsch, Government of Voronezh.....J. Geiger.
14. Blaboveshchensk, Territory of Amour.....Rabbis Grinsburg and Lupinsky.
15. Bobr, Government of Moghilev.....M. F. Brumberg.
16. Bogotol, Government of Tomsk.....Isiah Gudovitsh Yelevitsh.
17. Boguchar, Government of Voronezh.....B. L. Brook.
18. Bragin, Government of Minsk.....M. B. Levin.
19. Bryansk, Government of Orel.....K. P. Voytensky, Dentist.
20. Byelaya-Tserkov, Government of Kieff.....Rabbi G. Kopshtik,
Jonah Grinsberg,
B. Friedenberg.
21. Valk, Government of Livonia.....Rabbi Masliansky.
22. Valuyky, Government of Voronezh.....B. A. Feldman.
23. Vasilkoff, Government of Kieff.....L. Meshinsky.
24. Velisch, Government of Vitebsk.....U. L. Voytinsky.
25. Vinnitza, Government of Podolia.....Communal Rabbi Z. N. Krup-
nitzky.
26. Vladivostok, Territory of Primorsk.....Rabbi Skidelsky.
27. Vladikavkaz.....I. Ladizhensky and Rabbi L.
Tulman.
28. Vladimir-Volinsk.....L. J. Stochek.
29. Voznesensk, Government of Kherson.....A. S. Brodsky and Rabbi
Zemsky.
30. Voznesenskya-Rudy, Government of Ye-
katerinoslav.....M. S. Matzkevitsh.
31. Vorklany, Government of Vitebsk.....D. A. Rubin.
32. Vorozhba, Government of Kharkoff.....B. Malvitzy.
33. Voronovitz, Government of Podolia.....J. Gudkin.
34. Votkino, Government of Vyatka.....S. Dubvin.
35. Vitegra, Government of Olonetz.....Parizheskaya.
36. Vyazma, Government of Smolensk.....I. J. Himmelstein.
37. Vyerna, Territory of Samarcand.....R. M. Blager.
38. Genitschesk, Government of Taurida.....S. J. Pergament and I. B.
Golansky.
39. St. Golaya-Pristan, Government of Taurida.....G. P. Vitker.
40. Gorodok.....A. Stann.
41. Grishino, Government of Yekaterinoslav.....Dr. A. Katz.
42. Derbent, Territory of Dagestan.....J. L. Marcus.
43. Grozny, Territory of Ter.....Communal Rabbi I. L. Rodo-
mishersky.
44. Dmitriev, Government of Kursk.....V. S. Ziman, Dispenser.
45. St. Dno, Government of Pskoff.....A. J. Alperrovitsh.
46. Dubna, Government of Volhynia.....Rass.
47. St. Dubrovka, Government of Orel.....L. L. Pievovarov.
48. Yekaterinburg, Government of Perm.....L. I. Dukolsky and Gerstein.
49. Eletz, Government of Orel.....R. M. Sum and Communal
Rabbi.

50. Yenotayevesk, Government of Astrakhan. I. Luria.
51. Zlobin, Government of Moghilev.....
52. Zalovozhye-Kamenskoye, Government of
Yekaterinoslav.....L. A. Ginsburg.
53. Zaraysk, Government of Ryazan.....M. I. Krakinofsky.
54. Ivanovo-Voznesensky, Government of
Vladimir.....L. L. Bernstein, Dispenser,
L. Berkman.
55. Irbit, Government of Perm.....S. E. Katznelson.
56. Kazan.....Attorney Blatt and Dr. R. A.
Luria.
57. Kamenetz-Podolsk.....Moses Yakovlavitsch Shukrot,
Levy-Isaac Jeselovitsch Star-
nik.
58. Kamentzkoye-Zaporozhye, Government of
Yekaterinoslav.....Amnuel.
59. Kamischen, Government of Saratoff.....B. V. Huziz.
60. Karacheff, Government of Orel.....S. E. Genkin.
61. Kata-Kurgan.....S. M. Druch.
62. Khirsanoff, Government of Tambov.....B. N. Renzin.
63. Kobelyaky, Government of Poltava.....Z. I. Kogan.
64. Kovel, Government of Volhynia.....Dr. Feinstein.
65. Kozloff, Government of Tambov.....V. I. Luria.
66. Kharond, Territory of Fergansk.....G. L. Zeidel.
67. Kopil, Government of Minsk.....
68. Kopsis, Government of Moghilev.....Z. Lifshitz and G. Godin.
69. Koretz, Government of Volhynia.....Dr. M. Fish.
70. Kortoff, Government of Voronezh.....N. Dershenson.
71. Gorotoyak, Government of Voronezh.....A. M. Mrust.
72. Gochanova, Government of Voronezh.....L. S. Glezin.
73. Grasnoyarsk, Government of Yenisseisk..T. Frankfurt and Dr. Grace.
74. Greslovka, Government of Vitebsk.....T. Z. Rabinowitz.
75. Krichev, Government of Moghilev.....A. S. Notkin.
76. Krupsky, Government of Moghilev.....M. N. Luria.
77. Krusha, Government of Moghilev.....A. B. Freedman.
78. Kungur, Government of Perm.....L. Rubinson.
79. Kurgan, Government of Tobolsk.....A. L. Kamber.
80. Kutayis.....Aaron Patyyashevili, Isaac Yeli-
goloff.
81. Lebedyan, Government of Tambov.....Dispenser, I. C. Fagin.
82. Levno, Government of Moghilev.....S. Gurevitsch.
83. Lenkoran.....A. Z. Yampolsky, I. M. Brisk-
man.
84. Lozovaya, Government of Yekaterinoslav. Itin, G. E. Frishman.
85. Lozovaya-Povlovka, Government of Yeka-
terinoslav.....S. G. Robzman,
M. Krašnoshtcheky.
86. Lubomil, Government of Volhynia.....Rabbi Selk.
87. Ludinka, Government of Orel.....F. I. Blumkin.
88. Lutzin, Government of Vitebsk.....R. I. Chenin.
89. Malaya-Visher, Government of Novgorod.Z. S. Gutkin.
90. Mariinsk, Government of Tomsk.....M. J. Vlinchevisky.
91. Markuleshty, Government of Bessarabia..S. Gillels.

92. Menzelensk, Government of Ufa.....Mettler.
93. Meritsch, Government of Vilna.....I. M. Solovay.
94. Mir, Government of Minsk.....Rabbi E. B. Kamay.
95. Mokshansk, Government of Penza.....Druggist Rozen.
96. Monastirshchina, Government of Moghilev. Teacher Erkin.
97. Marshansk, Government of Tambov.....E. B. Natelson.
98. Matislavl, Government of Moghilev.....J. Z. Luzner and Rabbi P. Pruskin.
99. Miena, Government of Chernigoff.....I. Ginsburg, Medviedev.
100. Nizhnedneprovsk, Government of Yekaterinoslav.....B. Stifanovsky.
101. Novgorod.....A. Kviatkofsky.
102. Novogeorgievsk, Government of Kherson. S. W. Khasanoff.
103. Novozibkov, Government of Chernigoff...Rabbi Chain; Pevzonar; Raphael Itzchonin.
104. Novomirgorod, Government of Yekaterinoslav.....Rabbi A. M. Reznichenko.
105. Novomoskofsk, Government of Yekaterinoslav.....Dr. Gluckman; Rabbi Rudin.
106. Novosolniki, Suburb of Pskoff.....D. C. Voykhotofsky.
107. Nogaysk, Government of Taurida.....J. N. Ravich.
108. Nezhin, Government of Chernigoff.....A. J. Goldin.
109. Obchuga, Government of Moghilev.....A. Liebster.
110. Omsk.....Communal Rabbi Bassin.
111. Orel.....M. J. Lonstein, Rabbi J. B. Katznelson.
112. Orenburg.....Rabbi Z. Kolender.
113. Ostrogozhsk, Government of Yekaterinoslav.....L. E. Rivlin.
114. Pavlograd, Government of Yekaterinoslav. Rabbi Byelenky.
115. Pask, Government of Voronesh.....P. J. Smolansky.
116. Petrofsk, Territory of Dagestan.....Communal Rabbi Goldstein.
117. Porchov, Government of Pskoff.....G. Diershkevitch.
118. Pochep, Government of Chernigoff.....L. L. Ebiroff.
119. Radomishl, Government of Kieff.....Rabbi Schnaiersohn.
120. Rokoff, Government of Minsk.....Rabbi Kalmanovitch.
121. Rzhev, Government of Tver.....Dispenser E. B. Packman.
122. Romanovo, Government of Moghilev.....J. M. Edelkind.
123. Rostoff, Government of Yaroslav.....G. Luria.
124. Rudnya, Government of Moghilev.....E. I. Salkind.
125. Rutky, Government of Moghilev.....I. I. Gingefeld.
126. Rezhytza, Government of Vitebsk.....Rabbi Pollack.
127. Semenovka, Government of Poltava.....Rabbi A. D. Teleschefsky.
128. Semypalatinsk.....K. Rabinowitz.
129. Simbirsk.....Communal Rabbi Klein.
130. Slavyany, Government of Minsk.....I. S. Zeitling.
131. Slutzk, Government of Minsk.....M. G. Granat, Mrs. E. S. Skulkrot.
132. Soltzy, Government of Pskoff.....B. Lieberman.
133. Sosnitz, Government of Chernigoff.....C. I. Yuschansky.
134. Spassk, Government of Tambov.....C. S. Rubinstein.
135. Staritz, Government of Tver.....Isaih Moiseevitsh Lipsk.
136. Suzhinitzy.....Lef Zeitlein.

137. Susheva, Suburb.....M. A. Charosh.
138. Sizran, Government of Simbirsk.....Communal Rabbi Peter.
139. Sienno, Government of Moghilev.....G. Rubinstein.
140. Tashkent.....Engineer Pasman, S. M. Lub-
linsky.
141. Tver.....Abraham Grigoryavitch Dia-
mond.
142. Temir-Khan-Shura, Territory of Dagestan.Dispenser I. Gurevitsh.
143. Timkovichy, Government of Minsk.....Rabbi Arisoff.
144. Tiraspol, Government of Kherson.....Dentist M. D. Grozman.
145. Tikhvin, Government of Novgorod.....Rabbi Elson.
146. Torzhok, Government of Tver.....Abel Abramovitz Kadish.
147. Tula.....Attorney Boris Osipovitsh.
148. Uglich, Government of Jaroslav.....Naum Yakovlevitch Gologor-
sky.
149. Uman, Government of Kieff.....Rabbi Kantorschik.
150. Uman, Government of Tambov.....Aleinikoff, N. B. Nichell.
151. Fastov, Government of Kieff.....Chafitz.
152. Chislovitsky, Government of Moghilev.....Dr. L. Rabinowitz.
153. Tzaritzin, Government of Saratov.....B. Z. Rabinowitz, Dr. J. D.
Vilensky.
154. Chembar, Government of Penza.....Engineer Zoldes.
155. Cherkassy, Government of Kieff.....Rabbi Silverman.
156. Chernigofka, Government of Moghilev.....N. Z. Goldstein.
157. Schklov, Government of Moghilev.....L. Niskovitsh.
158. Schuya, Government of Vladimir.....Druggist U. A. Voloff.
159. Usofka, Government of Yekaterinoslav....Mr. Stroyanoffsky.
160. Uyefsky Zavod.....Kisselefsky

REPORT OF MARCH 1, 1916.**I.**

The Jewish Committee for the Relief of the Victims of War has the honor of submitting to the Special Conference the following data taken from the books of the Committee, showing its financial status and characterizing the scope and volume of activity of the Jewish Committee.

The problems of the Committee are explained in detail in the report submitted to the Conference in November, 1915. These problems include not only assistance to war refugees but also assistance to people suffering various needs owing to the war, and, among others, help to families of men called to service, relief to maimed and wounded soldiers and the care of families of soldiers fallen in battle. However, as it will be seen below, it became imperative to use almost all of the Committee's funds to relieve the sufferings of refugees, this need having become of first importance. This necessity has put aside the realization of other aims of the Committee until the time when the Government takes into its own hands the care of relieving the sufferings of refugees, thus releasing the Committee from the expenditures necessary for the settlement of these unfortunates, expenditures too heavy for a philanthropic organization.

The Committee's sources of income consist of: (1) philanthropic funds, including one-time contributions, monthly contributions and collections derived from voluntary self-taxation of the Jewish population (5 per cent. of the budget of expenditures); (2) subsidies from the Special Conference and (3) contributions for a special purpose, chiefly for the organization of a fund for the rebuilding of homes and for the care of families of soldiers killed in war.

The accounts of the Jewish Committee up to January 1st, 1916, and from January 1st to March 1st, 1916, show the following data:

The sum total of expenditures by the Committee since the beginning of its activities in September, 1914, up to January 1st, 1916, is 5,290,381.90 Roubles.

This amount includes the sums expended by the Committee, but not including the sums assigned by the Committee to various local philanthropic institutions, requested after January 1st, 1916, or laid out for the Central Committee and subject to reimbursement.

Up to January 1st, 1916, the books of the Committee show an income of 5,709,188.47 R., from which sum up to August 13th, 1915, that is the day of the enforcement of the rule concerning the Special Conference in regard to the organization of refugees, have entered the sums: (a) two grants from the Council of Ministers, 500,000 R. each, a reimbursement of sums expended for relief work, a total of 1,000,000 R., and (b) an assignment by the Special Conference in September 500,000 R., in December 1,300,000 R., a total amount of 1,800,000 R. The rest, that is 2,909,188.47 R., has been received through philanthropic contributions made to the Jewish Committee of Petrograd.

It is necessary to state that the Jewish Committee of Petrograd, as a Central Committee, does not receive, directly, any contributions from the Committee of Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Tatiana Nikolayevna (regarding assignments to organizations devoted to the needs of refugees, as the Society for the Spread of Education among Jews and the Society for the Safe-Guarding of the Health of the Jewish Population, these items will be explained in the paragraph regarding the educational and medico-sanitary assistance given to Jewish refugees.)

The **income** entered into the books of the Committee up to January 1st, 1916, consists of the following sums:

1. Contributions and Collections:		
(a.) In the City of Petrograd:		
Single Contributions.....	R. 769,522.77	
Monthly Contributions.....	207,682.19	
Self-Taxation.....	216,027.72	
	<hr/>	R.1,193,232.68
(b.) Collected in different localities outside of Petrograd:		
Single Contributions.....	R. 811,904.38	
Monthly Contributions.....	89,933.82	
	<hr/>	R. 2,095,070.88
2. Grants from the Government:		
From the Council of Ministers.....	R. 1,000,000.00	
From the Special Conference on the organization of refugees.....	1,800,000.00	
	<hr/>	2,800,000.00
3. Contributions received from individuals and institutions in Russia and abroad, donated for the rebuilding of homes, the realization of various aims, etc.....		777,560.53
4. Interest on the current account.....		19,995.70
5. Collected from District Committees, but not entered as yet.....		16,561.36
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Total.....		R. 5,709,188.47
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Disbursements up to January 1, 1916:

1. Relief to the population of Poland (detailed data has been submitted to the Special Conference in the report, dated November 1, 1915).....	R. 1,067,100.09
2. To organizations of the north-western part of Russia, before the evacuation of the population..	84,245.00
3. Relief to refugees and emigrants and expenses for their evacuation:	
(a.) Before their settling in the Provinces of the rear... R. 1,446,779.76	
(b.) In the places of Settlement. 1,488,206.91	
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	2,934,986.67
4. Relief to the local population.....	37,793.40
5. Relief to Jews of invaded Galicia (by permission of the Government).....	185,400.00
6. Relief to refugees from Syria and Palestine.....	11,000.00
7. Individual relief (to rabbis and individuals).....	38,831.70
8. Securing work for refugees (through the Society for Manual and Agricultural Labor among Jews and other associations).....	132,045.00
9. Relief in Petrograd, including relief given to wounded soldiers, to families of reservists and refugees in Petrograd, the making of linen for refugees.....	160,896.75
10. To the Society for Safe-Guarding the Health of the Jewish population and for medico-sanitary assistance given to refugees.....	50,000.00
11. Medical and feeding expeditions (including 1,000 R. to the Red Cross in Warsaw).....	41,690.15
12. Assistance given by making loans through savings and loan banks (see report of November 1, 1915) and other institutions.....	252,800.00
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Carried forward.....	R. 4,996,788.76

Brought forward.....	R. 4,996,788.76
13. For educational purposes.....	45,090.00
14. For the making of unleavened bread for the coming Passover.....	23,500.00
15. Expenditures of the Organization, including the maintenance of the Registration and Information Bureaus (see below).....	58,436.49
16. Salary to executives, traveling expenses, etc. (see below).....	136,160.14
17. Supplementary and incidental expenses.....	30,406.51
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Total amount of expenditures.....	R. 5,290,381.90

For the months of January and February the current accounts show the following sums:

INCOME:**January:**

Grant from the Special Confer- ence.....	R. 500,000.00	
Contributions.....	85,418.86	
Contributions for special purposes.....	74,677.60	
On hand with the District Com- mittees.....	6,953.00	
Reimbursement of loans to the Petrograd Society of Relief to the Poor, for the needs of families of reservists.....	15,000.00	
	<hr/>	R. 682,049.46

February:

Contributions.....	R. 93,433.79	
Contributions for special purposes.....	55,321.15	
On hand with the District Com- mittees.....	3,361.00	
Reimbursement of loans.....	19,908.00	
	<hr/>	172,023.95

Total for 2 months, up to March 1st..... R. 854,073.41

DISBURSEMENTS:**January:**

To local Committees, for relief to refugees.....	R. 277,328.00	
To the Committee of the District of Kieff.....	82,332.00	
Relief to Jews of the Province of Tarnopol, Galicia.....	50,000.00	
Assistance through work given....	13,150.00	
To the Society for the Protection of Women, for the making of linen.....	10,400.00	
Appropriations for needs in Petro- grad.....	12,322.46	
Individual relief and loans.....	9,105.00	
General expenses.....	10,707.20	
Salary to executives.....	11,536.59	
For the making of unleavened bread for Passover.....	94,230.00	
Carried forward.....	<hr/>	R. 571,111.25

Brought forward..... R. 571,111.25

February:

Assistance to Committees for the needs of refugees.....	R. 348,763.00	
To the Committee of the District of Moscow.....	50,000.00	
To the Committee of the District of Kieff.....	25,000.00	
To the Society for Safe-Guarding the Health of the Jewish Population for medico-sanitary measures.....	15,000.00	
To the Society for the Protection of Women, for the making of linen.....	12,000.00	
To organizations for meeting needs in Petrograd.....	26,912.84	
Relief to refugees from Syria and Palestine.....	4,975.11	
Relief and loans to individuals.....	9,331.60	
General expenses.....	11,521.58	
Salaries to executives.....	12,143.70	
Miscellaneous.....	5,620.00	
For the making of unleavened bread.....	75,900.00	
		597,167.83
Total for two months.....		<u>R. 1,168,279.08</u>

Grand Total of Income up to March 1, 1916..... R. 6,563,281.88
 Expenses..... 6,458,660.98

Balance..... R. 107,620.90
 If from the sum expended..... 6,458,660.98
 Is deducted the sum received from the Government, namely..... 3,300,000.00
 It will be noticed that the Central Jewish Committee alone has expended contributed funds to the amount of..... 3,158,660.98
 Including donations for special purposes:
 Up to January the sum of..... 777,560.53
 In January..... 74,677.60
 In February..... 55,321.16

R. 907,559.29

From which sum on March 1st the Committee only had... R. 104,600.90

Into the total of expenses enter also expenditures of a kind which could not be defined as expenses for the relief to refugees and sums spent on assisting the Jewish population of that part of Galicia which was occupied by military forces. But if the sums expended in September, 1915, for all forms of relief of refugees provided for by the rule of August 30th, 1915, are added up, they will show a total of R. 4,348,831; to cover which during that period has been received from loans of the Special Conference the sum of R. 2,300,000; and, therefore, from the philanthropic funds of the Committee of Petrograd alone has been expended for the needs of refugees the sum of R. 2,048,831.

Part of this sum was spent from money donated for special purposes and must be counted as constituting the debt of the Committee.

In addition to assistance given to refugees by the Committee of Petrograd, their needs were also covered by contributed funds of the Committees of Moscow and Kieff and by the funds of the local Jewish Provincial and City Committees. The data on hand shows the expenditure of the following charitable funds: spent by the **Committee of the District of Moscow** up to November 1st, 1915, approximately 738,000 R.; during November and December, 403,563 R.; during January and February, 320,827 R.; a total of more than 1,400,000 R. The Committee of the District of Kieff spent up to November 1st, 1915, approximately 565,000 R. (a printed report is attached hereto); from November 1st up to March 1st, as per data on hand 200,000 R.; expended by the Committee of Riga approximately 150,000 R., by Kharkoff up to the present time more than 250,000 R., in Ekaterinoslav approximately 150,000 R., in the Province of Taurida approximately 150,000 R., and spent by other Committees, and, according to an approximate but careful account, other Committees have expended not less than 1,000,000 R., a total of approximately 3,865,000 R., and added to the expenditure of the Committee of Petrograd 3,158,660.98 R. more than 7,000,000 R.

In view of these notable and self-sacrificing efforts of philanthropy, a further considerable income of contributions, especially in the near future, cannot be looked forward to.

II.

Detailed information as to the work of organization and as to the activity of the Jewish Committee for the relief to victims of the war in Petrograd and financial data up to November 1st, 1915, are given in the report submitted to the Committee in November, 1915. For the past four months the Committee has continued its activity, in all its phases, with the same aims in view, while the character of the Committee, as a Central Committee, has in no way changed. During the present period of accounting, the Committee had to replenish the funds of local committees and organizations whose means could not satisfy the crying needs of refugees. The necessity of such replenishment is explained by the fact that in many localities, as will be shown in detail below, the only source of income for the assistance to refugees were the means of the Central Committee. In other localities, where certain assignments were received from rural and city organizations and where such assignments had ceased, the supplying of means to satisfy the needs of refugees became the duty of the Central Committee. The local income from charitable donations is becoming smaller and smaller, and consequently some localities previously not needing the assistance of either the local organizations or the Central Jewish Committee, were forced to ask help from these sources of relief. Finally, even in those communities where Provincial organizations make provision in their budget for the care of Jewish refugees, having no funds, the local Jewish Committees were obliged to ask for assistance from the Central Committee, so as not to let the Jewish refugees starve.

The total number of Jewish refugees registered March 1st and up to the present time is 185,596, whereas on November 1st were registered approximately 160,000. Nevertheless, it must be acknowledged that the number of refugees

asking for support is gradually decreasing. As will be seen from the detailed bulletin regarding the number of refugees which was attached to the report of November 1st, 1915, in some localities it was impossible to secure information as to the number of refugees; during the last four months, however, this information has been forthcoming, and this is, to a certain extent, the reason for the increase in the numbers of refugees, although even at the present time there are a certain number of refugees who are availing themselves of relief, without affecting the information at the disposal of the Central Committee. If one compares the former data with that on hand at the present time (enclosure No. 2), it will be seen that the increase has occurred in the Province of Minsk, formerly 22,422, now 23,529, which increase can be explained by the fact that the registration increased through a number of refugees removed from the theatre of war by military authorities, as for instance from the villages of Leachotitshi, Ganzevitshi, etc.

The Province of Vilna has now 3,166 refugees, where formerly were 1,155. The increase is explained by the fact that in November a considerable number of refugees who had recently left their communities, had not been registered, and; in addition to this, owing to the duration of military activities in a certain part of the Province of Vilna, a considerable number of the population have voluntarily left their homes.

There was formerly no information available from the Province of Livonia; at the present time there are 2,048 refugees there.

The Province of Volhynia has registered 520 refugees in November; at the present time there are 8,259 registered, all of whom are in utter need; the increase in the number is explained by military conditions, by the impossibility, owing to military activities which prevailed in the Fall, to keep up an accurate registration, especially in the District of Rovno.

In the Province of Ekaterinoslav, according to additional information now received, it is seen that the total number of needy refugees is 13,211 instead of 10,793 as registered before.

Additional registration is the reason for the increase in the numbers of refugees from 5,368 to 10,842 in the Province of Poltava.

A small increase in numbers is due to the same cause in the Province of Taurida, from 8,350 to 9,074.

In Kharkoff, formerly 5,337, now 8,021, and in the Province of Tchernigoff instead of 671 the number is 1,052, owing to the influx of refugees from Volhynia.

Thus the increase is noted chiefly in provinces touching the south-western and north-western front line, whereas in the provinces of the interior the number of refugees, notwithstanding additional registration, has changed only very little, which fact proves clearly that the number of refugees who are gradually settling down is increasing more and more. In some localities, where registration has been more complete, this decrease is positively proved by statistics. Thus, in the Province of Irkutsk, there are now only 334 needy refugees instead of 712 as previously reported. In the Province of Kazan are 1,424 instead of 1,927. In the Province of Kostroma 770 instead of 825. In the Province of Novgorod 456 instead of 677. In the Province of Tver 1,011 instead of 1,670, etc.

The gradual decrease in numbers of those receiving food rations may be proved also by other facts. At the present time various Committees covering

82 points submitted their reports to the Committee. These reports show that not all the refugees avail themselves of food rations, the percentage of those taking advantage of rations wavering between 100 and 60, that out of the total number of 63,247 registered refugees only 52,989 receive the food ration, which is 84 per cent., notwithstanding the fact that all the refugees are registered and avail themselves of assistance of one sort or another.

Data in the possession of the Committee shows that the element of refugees at the present time still needing the food ration is somewhat changing, independent of the fact that the total number has decreased owing to the fact that a certain number of refugees, who formerly had in many localities received these rations, have now more or less settled down, having secured work, whereas others, who formerly did not need the assistance of local Committees, having spent their last means, have now to ask for support.

At the present time the work of compiling statistical data from the mass of material at the disposal of the Bureau of Inquiry attached to the Central Committee (see below), in order to determine the class of Jewish refugees, is now being completed. But even now, the data on hand shows clearly that the largest contingent of refugees consists of people incapable of work, of women and children. Men capable of work form only 10 to 18 per cent. This accounts for the fact that from the total amount of 450,000 Jews who left their homes, only 185,596 are taken care of by Committees.

Concerning the sources of income for the covering of needs of refugees, the points of activity of the Jewish Committees are divided into the following Districts:

(1) **Provinces of the northwestern front line**, Vilna, Vitebsk, Livonia, Minsk, Moghilev, have a total of 53,534 refugees. Here the refugees, with exceptions which will be shown in time, are cared for by the Central Committee exclusively. Another peculiarity of this District is that more than half of their total number were not able to find shelter in lodgings maintained for refugees. In order to house these refugees, every available building has been occupied, as for instance, temples and public halls, school houses, and Talmud-Toras, and, therefore, the expense for these lodgings, their heating, lighting and furnishing is comparatively small, on the other hand although the medico-sanitary expense is large. At the same time, in spite of all the care taken, one cannot say that the sanitary conditions of refugees in these provinces is what it ought to be and further measures must necessarily be taken.

(2) **Provinces of the southwestern front line**, which in turn are divided into two categories: (a) the Provinces of Ekaterinoslav, Poltava, Taurida, Kharkoff, with a total of 41,148 refugees and (b) the Provinces of Bessarabia, Volhynia, Kieff, Podolia and Tchernigoff, with a total of 16,836 refugees, the total of the entire District being 57,984. The first group receives the means for food and lodgings (heated) from the local rural and city organizations; these means are, however, not sufficient to cover the needs of the great number of refugees. The second group receives very scant means from rural organizations, and the matter of caring for Jewish refugees becomes wholly the duty of the Committee of the District of Kieff, which is spending its philanthropic funds for this purpose and has to ask for assistance from the Central Jewish Committee. Clothing and shoes are provided entirely by the national organization. As to the question of housing the refugees, it will also be necessary to differentiate both above-named categories, the first as being able to solve more

satisfactorily the problem of housing, except in the case of certain points, as for instance in the town of Mariupol, and, therefore, needing larger grants.

(3) **Provinces of the interior or of the rear** have a total of 74,078 refugees. In these Provinces, with certain exceptions, which will be shown in time, the greatest part of the means necessary for providing food and lodgings to refugees is supplied through funds assigned for the general needs of these Provinces. The accounts of the last four months differ greatly from those previously rendered, when the Circular of the Department of Police which was later revoked, was still in force which stated that all Jewish refugees should be cared for by the Jewish Committee of Petrograd exclusively. But here also in some Provinces, as for instance, in the Province of Kursk, which did not enter at all into the united rural organizations, partly in the Provinces of Tula, Kaluga and Nizhni Novgorod, as well as in certain Districts of the Province of Voronezh, the care of Jewish refugees depends wholly upon the local Jewish Committees, which in turn receive their funds from the Moscow Society for the Relief to the Victims of War, which, having spent considerable sums from its philanthropic funds, was obliged to ask for assistance from the Central Jewish Committee of Petrograd.

As the Statutes worked out by the Special Conference and now approved by the Minister of the Interior are not enforced as yet, many vital needs have been relieved by the Central Committee and the Committee of Moscow, who acted through other Jewish organizations: The Society for the Spread of Education Among Jews, the Society for the Safeguarding of the Health of the Jewish Population and the Society for Manual and Agricultural Labor Among Jews, whose requirements—educational, medico-sanitary and labor—have been met by the Committees of Petrograd and Moscow.

The cost of the food ration supplied from the funds of local Committees as well as from those of the Central Committee, does not exceed the general average established for a given Province, which is the average of 20 k., but is also rarely below the minimum average of 15 k. As will be seen from the data in the possession of the Central Committee, almost everywhere there exists a system of reducing the average cost of the food ration with the increased numbers of members in one family.

It is understood that in all instances where the needs of refugees are supplied by united organizations, rural and city organizations, the general average is in force. The general average does also exist in those few localities of the north-western front line, where city organizations supplied the food ration in actual foodstuffs, but also in cases where, as for instance, in Minsk, the food rations are supplied almost exclusively from funds of the Jewish Committee, the cost of the ration does not exceed the average of 15 k. per individual, in spite of the fact that, owing to the scruples of Jews who eat only the so-called "kosher" meat, the meat is more expensive, and consequently the quantity of consumed meat is considerably lower than the general average, and nowhere exceeds the amount of $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per adult.

(Note.—A typical food ration is the one supplied by the Jewish Committee of Astrakhan, which consists of $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. meat, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread, tea and two lumps of sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. potatoes and $\frac{1}{8}$ lb. cereal.)

As to the question of housing, this problem remains unsolved in the Provinces of the Interior. In certain localities, as in Nizhni Novgorod, Penza, Orenburg and others, up to the present time, a considerable number of refugees are housed

en masse, the finding of separate lodgings being an impossibility. The transfer of some of these refugees to other localities must be given considerable thought, as, aside from the danger in regard to sanitation and the pernicious moral influence, the care of a considerable number of people herded together and the very possibility of organizing them and bringing them back to work is made doubly difficult. Experience has shown that refugees living in separate lodgings settle down to some kind of business or work more quickly. The living of refugees *en masse* demands, therefore, considerable moneys, by far exceeding the expense necessary either for the evacuation of refugees or even for the organization of special lodgings.

The problem of supplying refugees with warm clothing and shoes is almost impossible to solve. In its report of November last, the Central Committee calculated that 75 per cent. of the total number of refugees must be supplied with clothing and shoes. The experience of the last four months shows that more than 60 per cent. need clothing and that all accounts concerning the cost of making shoes and warm clothing could not justify themselves. At the present time the Central Committee is unable to submit accurate data regarding the number of individuals who have availed themselves of clothing as well as of the number of pieces of clothing distributed among refugees. The local rural and city organizations have only in very rare instances assisted the Jewish Committees; for this purpose sums received from these organizations, owing to their insignificance, cannot influence average conclusions. Further will be submitted accounting data of the different aspects of relief work done up to March 1st, 1916, dividing the time into periods from Nov. 1st, 1915, to Jan. 1st, 1916, and from January up to March 1st, and further, in view of the enforcement of new rules concerning the drawing up of budgets by national organizations, the needs for the current month of March will be enumerated.

III.

FOOD SUPPLY.

In assigning to local Committees funds for the distribution of food rations, the Central Committee is guided by detailed reports submitted by local Committees, in which are pointed out the number of refugees, the cost of the ration and the means through which the demand can be supplied—either in money or in actual foodstuffs. In these reports are shown the sources from which the need of rations can be supplied, and in every report are also mentioned the possible local philanthropic funds which could be used for the relief to refugees. The refugees of the northwestern and southwestern front line are almost all supplied with food rations. Up to the present time the provinces of the northwestern front line are not supplied with rations by the united organizations, and it was only in the months of January and February that the Northern Relief Society donated 50,000 R. for the needs of refugees in the Province of Minsk. In its report of December 1st, 1915, the Committee gave detailed data as to the funds needed for the refugees of that District. As to the provinces of the southwestern front line, some of these, as mentioned above, are partly supplied with means to cover the need for food rations by local rural and city organizations—the other provinces,—those of Kieff, Volhynia, Podolia and Tchernigoff,—are supplied with food rations from funds of the Committee of Kieff exclusively,

which at the present time, having expended all its philanthropic resources, covers the needs from sums granted by the Central Committee.

(Note.—The Chief Executive of the southwestern provinces, Prince N. P. Urussoff, has stated at the meeting of the Special Conference that funds for the needs of Jewish refugees had not been granted to him.)

As will be seen from detailed reports, the Committee has appropriated the following sums for the supply of food to refugees:

1. In November and December, 1915:

(a) In the districts of provinces of both front lines, covering 181 points, with a total of 98,944 refugees. R. 445,030.00

Expended from this sum for the supply of food to refugees in the **City of Minsk and Province of Minsk**, for the supply of food to 21,509 refugees in the City of Minsk and its Districts. 186,128.00

In the City of Dvinsk, for 7,120 refugees, part of whom have received actual food stuffs from the stores of the Union of Cities. 34,000.00

In the Province of Taurida, for the needs of refugees living in ten different cities of the Province, 9,074 refugees; an appropriation was called for as the local rural Committee did not allow food rations in every city. 35,000.00

In the Province of Ekaterinoslav, for the needs of 13,211 refugees in 21 towns, also on account of lack of systematic supply from rural organizations. 24,152.00

In the Province of Poltava, for the needs of 10,842 refugees in 17 points, owing to the same cause. 29,700.00

Here it is necessary to state that in all the above named Provinces considerable sums for the supply of food to refugees are expended from public funds, collected by local Committees.

The District Committee of Kieff has been assigned in December, for supplying food to refugees of the Provinces of Kieff, Podolia, Volhynia and Tchernigoff, covering 50 points with 13,312 refugees, in addition to sums expended by the District Committee from philanthropic funds, a sum of. 35,000.00

In Riga where there are 2,048 refugees and where at the present time, due to military operations there is no source from which to supply refugees and as there is no assistance forthcoming from the Northern Relief Society, was assigned. 45,000.00

(b) **In the Eastern Provinces** the need for food rations was satisfied from means assigned by the Governors and expended by rural and city districts, and, therefore, the assignments from the Central Committee were not so considerable in comparison with those made to the districts of the front line. Here the Central Committee has spent for November and December. 19,158.92

From funds of the **District Committee of Moscow**, ministering to the needs of the Provinces of Tambov, Riazan, Kaluga, Voronezh, Orel, Vladimirsk, Nizhni-Novgorod, Moscow, Kursk and Tula, was assigned in November, 65,500 R. and in December, 32,800 R. 98,300.00

The greatest part of those assignments was needed for the Province of Nizhni-Novgorod, 23,000 R. The need in these Provinces for special appropriations was due to the fact that the united organizations, suffering from lack of funds, do not give the means necessary for the supply of food rations, and in certain localities, as for instance in some districts of the Province of Voronezh, throughout the Provinces of Kursk and

Orel, the Jewish refugees do not, up to the present time, receive any food rations. Thus in November and December, 1915, accounting reports have previously been submitted to the Special Conference in November, 1915, the total of expenditures for the supply of food amount to.....	R. 562,488.92
2. During January and February have been assigned:	
(a) In Provinces of both front lines , whereby the need for assignments for the city of Minsk and the Province of Minsk has considerably decreased, due to the fact that during these two months the Northern Relief Society had donated 100,000 R. When in February the distribution of provisions from the stores of the Union of Cities in Dvinsk discontinued, the assignments to this city for the last two months increased, forming during both months a sum of 42,000 R. At the exhaustion of philanthropic funds of the District Committee of Kieff, ministering to the Provinces of Kieff, Podolia, Volhynia and Tchernigoff, an assignment of 75,000 R. was needed.....	358,178.00
(b) To the Eastern Provinces were assigned the sums of 16,137.62 R. in January and 64,783 R. in February....	80,920.62
And in addition to this the District Committee of Moscow has expended 44,850 R. in January, and 33,569 R. in February, which sums are subject to reimbursement....	78,419.00
And having received, as shown in tabular form, from the Central Committee in February.....	50,000.00
Subject to reimbursement.....	28,419.00
Were assigned, therefore, to all Eastern Provinces.....	109,339.62
Total of assignments for November and December.....	562,488.92
Total of assignments for January and February.....	467,517.62
Thus the total expenditure from November 1st to March 1st shows the sum of.....	1,030,006.54
To cover this expenditure, the Special Conference has furnished a loan, in November of 200,000 R., in January of 500,000 R.....	700,000.00
Thus, in order to be able to carry out the budgets for January and February, an additional sum is needed, amounting to.....	330,006.54
A detailed report of effected assignments and account thereof from both Districts is attached hereto.	
As to the needs for the month of March, the Central Committee, has received, as already stated above, more than 80 reports, covering more than 80 points. However, keeping in view the fact that the new and already approved rules concerning the drawing up of budgets to be submitted to the Provincial Board of Conferences will be enforced in the month of April and that at the present time it is impossible to state from what sources the needs for food supply will be satisfied in the localities from where these reports have been received, the Committee does not find it possible to submit these reports for the consideration of the Special Committee, these reports also needing revision on the part of the Committee, and the Committee has therefore to limit itself to the following data:	
The Provinces of both front lines having to care for 111,518 refugees, the food supply has to be distributed to 84 per cent. of this number, as already stated above, that is for 93,675 refugees. Taking the average of the food ration at 17 k. per day or 5 R. 10 k. per month, the Committee will need for these Provinces a sum of.....	477,742.50

For the distribution of food rations in the eastern Provinces, including the District of Moscow, in those localities where the food ration is not supplied by the united organizations, for the 74,078 refugees, 84 per cent. of which makes the number 62,226, counting the cost of ration 5 R. 10 k.	R. 317,352.60
As at the present time it is not known which of the Committees of this District shall receive in March funds for the supply of food from united organizations, the Committee asks for an advance sum of.	200,000.00
Should the reports submitted to the Committee show that the respective Committees have received sums from the united organizations, such sums will be counted as part of the future April assignments, and shall be accounted for in the next report submitted to the Committee. Thus, the total of the item "Food Supply" for January, February and March, shows the sum of....	1,007,749.00

IV.

SUPPLY OF CLOTHING AND SHOES.

The funds for the supply of clothing and shoes for refugees are entirely supplied through the funds of the Central Committee for the Relief to the Victims of War, the Tatiana Committee having donated only small sums in single cases; (Kieff has received 10,000 R., Odessa 10,000 R., Ekaterinoslav has received 6,000 R. for needy children owing to an epidemic of typhoid fever and Kazan has received from the rural Committee 5,000 R.)

The sums assigned for clothing, shoes and linen up to January, 1916, were 1,314,647 R., from January to March 1st, 247,394 R., making a total of 1,561,996 R.* In subtracting from this sum the sum of 100,000 R. used for the needs of Jews of Galicia, which sum must not be referred to sums for the relief to refugees (rule of August 30th, 1915), 1,451,996 R. (Reports and Accounts covering various Districts are attached hereto.)

Out of these sums 851,693 R. have been spent for the needs of the Provinces of both front lines; the Provinces of the interior required 610,303 R. In the first District 410,951 refugees have been cared for, which makes an average of 7 R. 7 k. per individual (851,693 R. : 110,951 R.). Data on hand shows that from the total number of refugees 65 per cent. were in need of clothing, shoes and linen, that is 72,118 refugees, and, therefore, the average sum spent per individual amounts to 11 R. 81 k. The second District has cared for 59,505 refugees, with an average of 10 R. 25 k. spent per individual; here the percentage of the needy is greater owing to a harsher climate comparing to that of the southwestern Provinces. Data on hand shows that here 70 per cent. received an average of 14 R. 65 k. per individual. The difference in expenditure of these two Districts is partly explained by the fact that in the Provinces of the front line the refugees live chiefly in barracks, and, therefore, the need for warm clothing could be satisfied in a smaller degree, and that a certain part of that need (only in the District of Minsk) a certain amount of warm clothing has been received from the Northern Relief Society. To satisfy this need the Special Council has assigned 100,000,000 R. and thus the sums of the State failed to cover

* The Governor of the Province of Tarnopol had reported the necessity of immediate relief to Jews of that Province.

the needs for clothing, shoes and linen for refugees during the months of January and February to the amount of 461,996 R. (1,461,996 R. — 1,000,000 R.).

By order of the Central Committee, the Local Committees are now preparing detailed reports concerning the supply of clothing, shoes and linen, with accurate specifications as to the quantity of pieces of clothing provided and the number of refugees supplied with same, with special mention as to the kind of pieces of clothing distributed and to what element of refugees, together with an accurate account for the expenditure of buying of ready made clothing as well as for raw materials and for the labor for making clothing from same and with further mention as to what kind of clothing had been made by refugees themselves and what remuneration they had received, with all documents covering this item attached. At the present time these documents are beginning to come in and after they have been received from all the Committees and have been duly classified, a detailed report and account will be submitted to the Department for the Organization of Refugees.

At the present time further needs for clothing and shoes have to be satisfied, especially do a certain number of the former element of refugees as well as part of those who have not been as yet cared for, need linen (from a total of 185,500 refugees, 170,500 have been cared for as shown above) a total of 15,000.

Taking the established average of 20 R. a year per individual and counting the needy as 60 per cent. (as the refugees are gradually securing work and settling down), it will be clear that 60 per cent. out of 185,596 refugees will be 11,500 and 20 R. per individual will make a total of 2,222,600 R., and as 1,462,000 R. have already been expended, the further need will be 760,600 R., which, divided among 111,000 refugees needing clothing, linen and shoes, will show the sum of R. 6.85 per individual.

Expecting to continue the supply during the current two months, the Committee asks for an additional assignment for the month of March for a sum of 400,000 R. and thus asks for the items mentioned above for the months of January, February and March, as for the budgets already carried out for January and February, so for the budget to be carried out in March (461,996 R. — 400,000 R.), 861,996 R., while for April another assignment for a sum of 360,000 R. is expected.

V.

HOUSING AND HEATING.

Assignments for housing and heating received from the Central Committee show the sums of:

(a) In the District of both front lines:

In November.....	R. 33,690.00
In December.....	46,690.00

Total.....	R. 80,380.00
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Caring for 69,105 refugees in 87 localities:

In January.....	R. 33,507.00
In February.....	30,207.00

Total.....	63,714.00
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Grand Total for four months, November 1st to March 1st.....	R. 144,094.00
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that is approximately 50 k. a month per individual.

The low cost of housing and heating is explained by the fact, as shown above, that the greatest part of refugees are living in barracks converted into such from public buildings, and, therefore, rent not being paid. On the other hand it is necessary to take into consideration that part of the expenditures is covered by funds from local philanthropic institutions, especially through the District Committee of Kieff.

(b) The expenditure for housing in the eastern Provinces during November and December, will amount to..... R. 22,800.00
 January and February..... 56,494.00

Total..... R. 79,294.00

The insignificance of the sum being explained by the fact that in several points the rural and city Committees as well as local philanthropic funds have donated sums for this need. Thus during four months has been spent the total sum of..... 223,338.00
 (Report is attached hereto.)

To cover this expenditure, the Special Council has in November, 1915, an advance sum of..... 100,000.00

And thus, in order to cover the expenditures up to March 1st it is necessary to receive the sum of..... 124,338.00

As to the question of housing and heating for the month of March, having in view that with the coming of warmer weather the necessity for separate lodgings for refugees will be greater and counting this need as an average of 1 R. 25 k. a month per individual, the Committee asks for the Provinces of both front lines the sum of..... 140,000.00

And as to other localities, having in view that a part of this need is covered through funds of local organizations, the Committee is asking for an advance sum of..... 100,000.00
 with the understanding that should this item of expenditure (housing and heating) be covered by rural and city organizations, these sums will be put on account of the respective Committees' future assignments.

VI.

MEDICO-SANITARY RELIEF.

The Committee has already stated to the Special Conference, in its report of November, that medico-sanitary relief to refugees is given by the Society of Safeguarding the Health of the Jewish Population, which was enabled to do this work through funds collected among the population in Petrograd and partly in the provinces, expending for medical expeditions and other medico-sanitary measures considerable sums of money. Beginning from November, owing to the impossibility of organizing separate collections for various needs of refugees, and, on the other hand, owing to the exhaustion of philanthropic funds, the above named Society has received special assignments from the Committee for the Relief of Victims of the War and has been partly assisted by the Committee of Her Highness, Grand Duchess Tatiana Nikolayevna. Thus, up to the present

time, the Special Conference has not assigned any sums for medico-sanitary purposes. These needs have, however, reached a considerable development, and it is imperative, considering that the greater part of refugees is centered in provinces of the front lines where the rural organizations do not give any considerable medico-sanitary relief, and also owing to the fact that the refugees in city communities, often small ones, where not only no efficient medical help but the most elementary medical assistance cannot be secured, this must be effected through special medical expeditions of physicians and through specially organized hospitals.

The conditions of life of refugees in the western provinces is in reality most terrible. As already explained above, only a small number of refugees can be settled in separate lodgings, the majority is obliged to live in barracks, owing to the scarcity of available separate lodgings and, therefore, sanitary inspection is imperative and requires considerable effort. The realization of such inspection and the medical assistance to refugees, if made possible, will not permit the development of epidemics in localities near the front line, where the appearance of an epidemic would prove a danger not only to the local population, but also to the army.

The Central Committee and the Society for the Safeguarding of the Jewish Population have agreed to include in the item of medico-sanitary inspection the relief given to children in the way of bettering their living conditions and providing them with better nourishment. Owing to living conditions in cities, chiefly on account of life in barracks, where the moral atmosphere is highly detrimental to children, especially of tender age, liberal assistance to Jewish children and the taking of special measures concerning them is a most important problem.

Relief to children is given through funds assigned by the Society for Safeguarding the Health of the Jewish Population and the Central Jewish Committee as well as by local Committees of different localities, chiefly to children between the age of 4 to 7, by organizing homes in which the children spend the day under the supervision of specially appointed guardians and where they also receive their meals. The children's occupations are supervised either by persons specially engaged for this purpose, kindergartners, or by girls and women who give their time without remuneration.

The necessity for a greater number of such homes is dictated by the fact that the Jewish refugees, owing to the peculiarity of the Jewish family conception, do not care to let their children go to charitable institutions, and in whatever bad living conditions the parents may be in, they do not part with their children, be it even to afford them a better life. The only way, then, to safeguard the health of Jewish children and to safeguard them from the detrimental influence of the street, from physical and moral disease, is to bring these children into "homes" as described above. Therefore the need of supplying the children with sufficient clothing and shoes is very urgent, in the case of children of refugees living in villages especially so.

The safeguarding of the health of children also includes the nourishment of children of school age and going to school. The necessity of better nourishment of school children is called forth by the following conditions: Jewish children have to study a greater number of subjects, especially in the lower grades, subjects which are related to the Jewish religious education and the Hebrew language, and, therefore, are spending a greater number of hours in

schools than children of other denominations, and in many localities schools are a good way from the points where the refugees are sheltered in Missions or lodgings, in the neighborhood of which it is often impossible to find rooms for the school. Consequently the children staying in school so long a time have often not the chance of sharing even the small ration of food their parents receive from different institutions. Finally, the health of Jewish children, from whom the school demands a great effort, which can also be explained by the fact that many subjects are taught in Russian, which the children from the western provinces, especially those from Poland, know very little or not at all, demands, according to the general opinion of physicians who have inspected the sanitary conditions of Jewish refugees, a better nourishment and the supply of at least a small quantity of hot food. In consequence of this need, many localities have opened kitchens, even in the schools, where a hot lunch consisting of hot milk, usually a glass or a half glass per child, white bread and some hot cereal or soup with meat, etc., can be had, such school lunch could be supplied for at an average of 10 k. per child.

Up to March 1st the institutions giving medico-sanitary relief to refugees consisted of: (a) Ambulance hospitals, 51; (b) 6 specially organized hospitals for infectious diseases; (c) diet kitchens for the better nourishment of the weak and old, 3; (d) 67 children's "homes" and (e) kitchens for the nourishment of school children, 25. Report is attached hereto.

However, the lack of means has not, up to the present time, permitted the development of medico-sanitary measures to a degree that would meet the real need. From the attached table of provinces which have the above-named institutions will be seen that many localities have no medical relief at all, whereas other localities, needing many more of such institutions, are not sufficiently supplied with same. Thus, for instance, in the Province of Vilna, where there are 3,166 refugees, are only two ambulances, but no hospitals at all, nor are there "homes" for children or hot lunches for school children; in the Province of Vitebsk, having 15,990 refugees, there are only 4 ambulances and one hospital and 4 "homes"; in the Province of Minsk, with 23,529 refugees, there are only 1 ambulance, 1 hospital and 3 "homes"; in the Province of Moghileff, with 8,849 refugees, there is only 1 ambulance and 1 hot lunch kitchen for school children; in the Province of Volhynia, which has 8,259 refugees, there are no permanent institutions as yet, etc.

Generally the children's "homes" care for children from 4 to 7 years old—for a total of 4,776; registered as needing a place in a home are 10,301 children, for whom it is still necessary to establish such "homes." 6,485 children receive hot luncheons in school, and 19,337 more remain without this most necessary nourishment.

In this direction the children of the Province of Ekaterinoslav are better cared for, 1,180; Province of Taurida, 1,500; Province of Nizhni-Novgorod, 800; and Province of Tambov, 500. In these localities more than half of the children going to school receive hot luncheons, whereas in many provinces having a great number of children, as, for instance, in the Province of Kieff, with 4,799 children; Volhynia, with 900; Moghilev, with 925; Poltava, with 1,083; Kharkoff, with 871; Kherson, with 836, etc., do not receive this necessary nourishment.

The report covering various provinces and showing the number of children receiving the above relief as well as showing the number of children who do not receive such relief is attached hereto.

As to the specifically medico-sanitary function, the work of the Jewish Committee consists of the following:

The medical expeditions were the first to be organized and put to work. In order to fully understand the importance of the duty they are fulfilling it is necessary to explain the means and the conditions of their activity in certain localities. Such expeditions work, for instance, in the District of Polotsk-Glubokoye, where are centred 3,200 refugees. This district is so near to the front that in certain localities, as, for instance, in the hamlet Glubokoye, the roar of the cannon is heard. The district of activity of this expedition extends from Polotsk and Glubokoye to a number of other localities: Postava, Opsa, Vileika and others. The work there began already in August, 1915. In the hamlet Glubokoye there is a hospital maintained by the Society for the Safeguarding of the Health of the Jewish Population.

This expedition has the character of a flying ambulance, ministering medical relief to the population of refugees and often assuming the responsibility of their nourishment. This expedition consists of the executive, two physicians, two trained nurses and two dietitians. One part of the medical staff travels through the district, while the other part is stationed in the locality and ministers to the local population. In Polotsk the expedition has at its disposal a very well supplied ambulance. This expedition has double work to do, due to the eventual and partly already effected evacuation of refugees from localities nearest to the theatre of military operations. Such an expedition also exists in Vitebsk, consisting of a trained nurse, a Red Cross nurse and of a disinfector. An expedition of this kind also exists in Gomel, ministering to a population of 5,000 refugees living in extremely hard conditions and with a small medical staff, who are unable to supply the necessary medical help to refugees and at the same time inspect their sanitary conditions, the expedition consisting of only one physician and two trained nurses and one disinfector. The relief consists of settling the sick in private lodgings and their placing into free ambulances.

The expedition of the city of Minsk (more than 12,000 refugees). The bad living conditions of refugees in Minsk have been the cause of a great number of diseases. The terrible situation of the refugees and the actual danger of their dying out has called to them the attention of the Special Executive of the Union of Cities, who has assumed the duty of giving refugees medico-sanitary relief, but who has deemed it necessary to have a special Jewish medico-sanitary expedition. Such an expedition consists of physician-executive, two other physicians, 11 trained nurses, 3 Red Cross nurses, 1 disinfector and 3 dietitians. In Minsk the Jewish Committee has opened a special hospital for refugees, having 40 beds, having begun its activity on January 8 in rooms donated by the local Jewish hospital. In the ambulance more than 100 patients are received daily. In addition to this, a dentist's office has been arranged, as well as a vaccination office. The ambulance has a pharmacy, serving the ambulance patients as well as the patients whom the physicians visit in the Missions and in separate lodgings, this pharmacy giving out as many as 130 prescriptions a day. The city is divided into five parts, or districts, centering around the larger barracks, each barrack being under the supervision of a trained nurse. The number of cases where medical relief has been given totals 5,000. A special disinfecting expedition, under the supervision of a disinfector, disinfects the premises from an infectious disease, and the belongings of the patient are

sent to the disinfecting chamber, placed at the disposal of the Committee by the military-sanitary supervision. Sanitation is also the duty of the disinfecting expedition, and which is carried out by a special expedition. For the disposal of garbage, a horse and carts have been acquired. The home for the aged is also in the care of this expedition. In addition to this, the expedition has sent out separate flying expeditions in order to inspect the suburban hamlets of Minsk, one physician and one trained nurse traveling through the provinces organizing ambulances, also organizing local medical forces, or, if such do not exist, sending out new expeditions from Petrograd.

For the organization of medico-sanitary relief a woman physician has been sent to the Province of Poltava, at whose disposal is a trained nurse ministering to refugees. In the ambulance opened in the city of Poltava, with the co-operation of local medical men, about 800 patients are treated monthly. This ambulance also dispenses milk to the weak.

Ambulances have been opened in Kremenshug, the duty of the physician and the trained nurse being also the inspection of the food prepared for refugees and the supply of pure drinking water.

Medical expeditions are at work in the Province of Taurida, in the towns of Berdiansk, where the expedition has organized a laundry for refugees, and where the weak and ill receive a better diet; in Genitshesk, 1,104 refugees; in Great Tolmak, in charge of trained nurses; in Orekhov, etc. In Melitopol, in view of a strong epidemic of typhoid fever, a hospital has been opened, containing 12 to 15 beds, and there are also taken effective sanitary measures; a physician in charge is also in Simferopol.

In the Province of Ekaterinoslav a special expedition is in the city of Ekaterinoslav, working in the name of the students' society of Kharkoff, and drawing its funds from the Society for the Safeguarding of the Health of the Jewish Population. This expedition has organized an isolation house in order to check the developments of epidemic disease. There is also a free ambulance for refugees.

In Kharkoff an expedition in the students' society of Petrograd is at work.

In the eastern provinces the sending of special expeditions is not necessary so much as in the above-named provinces, as the activities of local, rural and city organization is more developed along these lines. However, it becomes necessary to send special expeditions to certain localities. Such an expedition is at work in Samara, 2,400 refugees, for the relief to refugees living in Missions. The expedition consists of two trained nurses, a person supervising and inspecting the sanitary conditions of the lodgings of refugees, while local physicians give medical relief if needed.

In the Province of Voronezh an expedition is at work with a physician at its head. In the district towns ambulances are opened in which patients are treated by a staff of trained nurses. In the city of Voronezh a hospital with 30 beds is in the care of a local physician, who gives his services free of charge.

In the Province of Tambov is an expedition with a physician at its head. In the district towns of Lebediani, Morshansk, Borisoglebsk are ambulances in the care of assistant surgeons. In Kozloff, 1,200 refugees, an assistant surgeon and a Sister of Mercy, are at work, and there is also, in view of an increase of disease, a special physician. The necessity of increasing medical relief is called forth, especially in Borisoglebsk and Kozloff, where an epidemic of typhoid fever exists.

In Nizhni-Novgorod an ambulance is opened in which an assistant surgeon receives patients, or assistant surgeons from rural districts, who receive special remuneration. Here was also an ambulance with 15 beds opened in view of the spreading of abdominal typhoid fever, scarlet fever and measles.

To Tsaritsin, in the Province of Saratoff, was sent a special expedition, consisting of a physician, of an assistant surgeon and of a Sister of Mercy to fight off cholera. At the present time, when cholera is not feared any more, the physicians and their assistants give relief to refugees in ambulances and at their lodgings.

At the present time a total of 30 physicians are engaged in the work of treating refugees, 40 assistant surgeons, 2 sanitation officers, 9 Sisters of Mercy, 8 dietitians, 47 kindergartners, taking care of children's "homes," and 44 kindergarten assistants.

The remunerations of this staff amount to: physician, from 250 R. to 330 R. per month; second physician, 200 R.; assistant surgeon, 120 R.; Sister of Mercy, 75 R.; sanitation officer, 85 R. per month. From the report attached hereto will be noted that the item of medico-sanitary relief, in all its phases, for November, December, January and February amounts to the following sums:

For actual medico-sanitary relief.....	R. 101,520.13
For children's "homes".....	48,033.90
Nourishment to school children.....	10,878.50
Organization expenses.....	5,767.70
	<hr/>
	R. 166,200.23

While the item "organization expenses" also includes the traveling expenses, etc., of executives of the Society for the Safeguarding of the Health of the Jewish Population who had to travel in order to organize local relief in communities where special expeditions would not be necessary and also for the inspection of the sanitary conditions of refugees.

To cover this expenditure, the Committee of Her Imperial Highness, the Grand Duchess Tatiana Nikolayevna, donated the sum of 85,000 R., the Jewish Committee has already given 80,000, and 1,200 R. 30 k. have still to be received; the total sum spent by the Committee amounts to R. 81,200 23 k.

From these expenditures the following sums have been used for the maintenance of children's "homes":

In November.....	R. 4,572.24
In December.....	9,570.29
In January.....	8,134.98
In February.....	25,756.29
	<hr/>
Total.....	R. 48,033.90

the expenditure for the maintenance of children's homes borne by the local Committees before the month of February from local philanthropic funds is not included herein.

The cost of maintenance in a home amounts to the average of 10 R. a month per child, as will be noted from the following report covering the monthly expense for a home of 50 children:

Rent of rooms.....	R. 50.00
Nourishment, counting 25 days in a month (with the exception of Saturday) 20 k. per day...	250.00
School supplies.....	10.00
Salary to Kindergartner.....	100.00
Salary to assistant.....	75.00
Salary to servant.....	15.00
Total.....	R. 500.00

that is 10 R. per child.

The furnishing and supplying of such a home amounts to the average sum of 447 R. The report covering such furnishing is attached hereto and shows that the average cost of it amounts to 8.94 R. per child.

For nourishment to school children has been spent:

In November.....	R. 240.00
In December.....	1,332.50
In January.....	7,120.00
In February.....	2,186.00
Total.....	R. 10,878.50

The Committee of Moscow has received 5,000 R. for the relief in the Provinces of Vladimir, Voronezh, Kursk, Minsk, Riazan, Tambov and Tula.

The cost of food per child amounts to the average of 2 R. 50 k. as per data shown above, that is 10 k. a day, counting 25 days a month.

The medico-sanitary expeditions, their organization and maintenance, medicine, prescriptions, etc., amount to—

In November.....	R. 17,159.36
In December.....	16,635.80
In January.....	22,838.69
In February.....	48,886.28
Total.....	R. 101,520.13

At the present time it is expected to organize additional medico-sanitary relief, in points as yet not covered by this work and having 79,235 refugees.

The sums necessary to cover this need in March are as follows:

Considering that the month of March will need the same expenditures as in February, 42,000 R., that is the average of 54 k. per individual, 42,000.00: 78,083 R., it will be necessary to expend 42,886 R. for the relief of the same number of refugees. For the organization of medico-sanitary relief in other points where this relief has not as yet been given, having approximately 79,000 refugees, counting the same average of 54 k. per individual, it will be necessary to receive 42,000 R. In addition to this, in view of the coming hot season, it will be necessary to increase medico-sanitary relief in localities near the front line, this increase amounting to 1 R. 30 k. per individual, as can be noted from the following data: Hospital relief, 50 k., ambulance treatment and treatment in the lodgings of refugees and for nourishment of weak children, 53 k., sanitary measures, 27 k., bath, 11 k., and laundry, 16 k., in consequence of which, in addition to the expense of 42,000 R. shown above, it will be necessary to have an additional expenditure of 29,640 R.

Having in view that the carrying out of sanitary measures cannot be realized earlier than in the course of two months, the month of March will need, to cover

the last two items, 21,000 R. and 14,800 R., a total of 36,800 R., the grand total for March will amount to 42,886 R.—36,800 R., that is 79,686 R., making a round sum of 79,000 R.

In addition to this it is expected to spend sums for the organization of 10 ambulances, counting 1,000 R. on each, as per estimate attached hereto..... R. 10,000.00

And for the organization of 4 hospitals of 160 beds and additional 60 beds for the hospital of Minsk, counting 100 R. per bed..... 22,000.00

Total..... R. 32,000.00

This expenditure is intended to be carried out in the course of the coming two months, and, therefore, the immediate outlay for the month of March will amount to 16,000 R.

The Committee, therefore, asks for an assignment for actual medico-sanitary relief work for the month of March of a sum of 95,000 R. (79,000 R.—16,000 R.).

For the maintenance of "homes" during the month of March and already in activity, with a number of 4,876 children at a cost of 10 R. per child (as per report)..... R. 48,760.00

And with the further intention of organizing "homes" for an additional number of 5,000 children, for which plan an immediate outlay of money to the amount of 8 R. 94 k. (as per report) per child, a total of 44,700 R. will be required, and while it is expected to carry out the organization of such homes during the month of March only to the fourth part of the entire projected plan, the outlay of money invested in same will amount to..... R. 11,000.00

And for the maintenance of the fourth part of the number of 5,000 children, will be required the sum of..... 12,500.00

Total..... R. 23,500.00

And thus, concerning this item, the Committee asks for the month of March the total sum of..... R. 72,000.00

And for the lunch kitchen for school children with the care of 6,485 children per 2 R. 50 k. each, will be needed the sum of..... R. 16,212.50

And expecting to increase the number of such kitchens in order to care for an additional 1,200 children at the same cost..... 3,000.00

Total..... R. 19,212.50

Or, to round out the sum..... 19,000.00

Thus, the total the Committee is asking for the carrying out of medico-sanitary work, for the covering of expenses incurred during the months of January and February..... R. 81,200.33

And for the month of March (95,000 R.—72,000 R.—19,000 R.) is 186,000 R., and, subtracting from this the sum of 25,000 R. assigned to the Committee by the Committee of Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Tatiana Nikolayevna, the request will amount to the sum of..... 161,000.00

Total..... R. 242,200.33

VII.

EDUCATIONAL RELIEF.

This phase of relief work, as explained above, is realized with the co-operation of the Society for the Spread of Education among the Jews of Russia. Up to this time, the work has been carried on in 88 localities—115 schools, in which 18,635 children are being instructed. From September, 1915, up to the present time, the furnishing of these schools, supplies and books have cost.....

R. 18,528.83

The maintenance of these schools, excluding the sums received from local Committees of relief, has amounted to.....

116,609.04

And in order to quickly organize this chain of schools a number of instructors and district inspectors were needed whose remuneration amounted to.....

17,236.05

And the transportation of these teachers to their places....

336.00

Total..... R. 152,709.92

To cover this expenditure, the sum of 30,000 R. was assigned by the Committee of Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Tatiana Nikolayevna, while a sum of 77,757 R. remains still uncovered, or, to round out the sum, 77,000 R.

The Committee, therefore, is asking for the sum of 77,000 R., 17,042 R., a total of \$94,042.94, or the round sum of R. 94,000.

VIII.

RELIEF BY SECURING WORK.

As stated in the November report, this phase of relief work is done through local Committees of relief, but its organization and realization is chiefly directed by the Society for Manual and Agricultural Labor Among Jews, which has organized a special branch for the securing of work for refugees and which is maintained by funds assigned by the Jewish Committee for the Relief of the Victims of the War. This relief work consists of the following: (a) In organizing and maintaining an employment agency serving as middleman between the employer and the refugee who is capable to work. In localities with a small number of refugees there is no necessity of organizing such employment agency, but in localities where it is possible to expect a number of vacancies for working people, a so-called "reference bureau" is organized.

Until the month of March 47 employment agencies have been organized and 15 reference bureaus (report is attached hereto). The cost of their maintenance, as will be seen from table attached hereto amounted in January and February to:

Employment Bureau.....

R. 23,940.00

Reference Bureaus.....

910.00

Total.....

R. 24,340.00

2. The organizing of manufacturing shops (for the making of shoes, linen, knitted goods, cloths, etc.) 14 shops. This phase of relief work necessitates an immediate outlay of money. The monthly expenditure, however, is small, as it is covered by the sale of the products manufactured. For the organization of these shops in January and February, according to data already on hand and covering the 14 shops, a single sum of..... was expended, while their maintenance amounted to.....

R. 9,865.75

2,230.16

Total.....

R. 12,095.91

3. The organizing of manual training classes for boys and adults able to work, but who in their permanent homes did not do any physical labor, living from the proceeds of small business, peddling, etc., or whose profession did not require physical labor. In order to adapt this element of refugees to productive labor, it is necessary to give them at least a short time for the study of kinds of labor, which would enable them to become useful workers, qualified to answer the call for a considerable number of hands should a time come when such will be needed.

There are two shops of this kind: in Ekaterinoslav, one for seamstresses and one carpenter shop; in Mariupol, for embroiderers; in Lugansk, for seamstresses; in Nizhni-Novgorod are practical courses for the working on metal, organized, supplied with the necessary tools; in Ekaterinburg, a knitting shop; in Simferopol, for seamstresses and others.

For the organization of 8 shops the sum of 26,204.20 R. was spent, including the cost for the organizing of courses for work on metal, which was 22,071.45 R.

Having in view that for this last-named course were required expensive tools and that, after they have served their purpose of training of refugees they will still have a certain considerable value, it is expected that a great part of this expenditure will bring reimbursement; therefore, out of the above-named sum only 6,000 R. must be referred to as being expended, and thus immediate outlay of money will amount to 10,122.75 R. (26,204.20 R.—16,071.45 R.).

The maintenance of these shops for January and February, the account for which is on hand, amounts to 2,611 R., making a total of 12,733.75 R.

4. Shelters for apprentices. There is a considerable percentage of youngsters between 12 and 17 years of age who, owing to their age cannot be sent to elementary schools, and also because they have finished these schools. In order to organize these young people and to prevent them from acquiring the habit of loafing, and as it is impossible to place them into business places, it is necessary to adapt them to a life of work. The best means to attain this is to have them learn a trade in a manual training shop. Specialists have agreed that the institution "apprenticeship" has outlived its day. Experience has shown that apprentices spend considerable time helping in the household of employers, that they live in bad sanitary and moral conditions and usually forget what they have ever learned in school. Consequently, the number of schools for manual and technical training has increased. However, their organization and maintenance need considerable sums, and, besides, cannot be realized when the need of training the young element of refugees is so imperative. A few years before the beginning of the war the Society for Manual and Agricultural Labor Among Jews began the reorganization of apprenticeship by founding so-called "shelters" for apprentices. This institution, tested and tried out in normal times, proves to be of the greatest usefulness for the present.

The department of "relief through securing work" has, therefore, begun to organize such "shelters" in different localities. At the present time there exist shelters in 10 different localities, as follows: in Ekaterinoslav, Kazan, Lugansk, Samara, Melitopol, Odessa, Elisavetgrad, Kursk and Voronezh, for the placing of 500 apprentices into different shops. Local relief organizations point out the best shops where apprentices may be placed, while a contract is drawn up with the proprietor of the shop and even a certain sum assigned to him as payment for lost or spoiled tools. The work of the children is supervised by a specially appointed officer, who several times during the week visits the shop

where the apprentices under the care of the shelter are working; in addition to this, courses have been organized for the afternoon, for the attendance of which the young people are freed for certain hours, as per agreement with the employer. These courses not only review the studies the children had in school and further develop them, but they also teach drawing and technical drafting, according to the trade they are learning.

From the attached account covering a shelter of 50 apprentices during one year, it will be noted that the organizing of a shelter needs the immediate outlay of 200 R. and a yearly expenditure of 5,000 R., that is 100 R. per apprentice.

For the months of January and February the cost of organizing and maintaining 8 shelters has amounted to 5,760 R.

5. The supply of tools. Data on hand shows that for January and February local Committees have expended 21,305 R. on this item.

6. Salary to the instructor and to executives for the organization of the relief through securing work during January and February amounted to 13,899.10 R.

Thus this phase of relief work has needed and expended: (a) Employment agency and reference bureaus, 24,840 R.; (b) for manual training shops, 12,095.91 R.; for apprentice shops, 12,783.75 R.; (c) for shelters, 5,760 R.; (d) supply of tools, 21,305 R.; (e) salary to staff, 13,899.10 R.—a total of 90,633.76 R., which sum has been entirely covered by funds of the Central Jewish Committee.

The total necessary to cover the expenditure of the item "relief through securing of work" amounts to the following sums:

(a) It is intended to open nine additional employment agencies (see report). For the maintenance of these as well as of those already existing (47 in number), it is necessary to have the sum of.....	R. 14,775.00
(b) For the opening of 30 additional reference bureaus and their maintenance as well as that of already existing points.....	22,070.00
(c) It is intended to organize six new manual training shops, namely in Bobruisk (shoemaker's shop), in Perm (tailoring shop), in Samara (a hatter's shop), in Great Tokmak (a knitting shop), in Borisoglebks (knitting shop), in Kharkoff (knitting shop). For the opening of these shops an immediate outlay of.....	8,815.00
(Budgets covering different shops are attached.) For the maintenance of already existing shops as well as for that of shops expected to be organized.....	2,165.00
Total.....	R. 10,980.00

(d) It is expected to organize manual training shops, in the nearest future, in Elisavetgrad (seamstress, carpenter, embroidery, corset), in Ekaterinoslav, 3 shops (tailors, ladies' clothing, courses for cutting), in Alexandrovsk (tinsmiths), in Bakhmut (tailoring shop), in Mariupol (tailors and tinsmiths), in Kazan (engraver's shop), in Arzamass (locksmiths), in Pensa (carpenters', shoemakers' and engravers' shops), in Perm (carpenters' and knitting shops), in Poltava (carpenters), in Kremenshug (tailors), in Romni (seamstress and saddlers' shops), in Samara (seamstress), in Great Tokmak (seamstress), in Melitopol (carpenters' and artistic embroidery shops), in Simferopol (carpenters and seamstress), in Tambov (ladies' clothing), in Kozloff (locksmiths' and tinsmiths'

shops), in Kharkoff (carpenters and courses for cutting), in Sumach (seamstress). in Odessa (locksmiths and ladies' clothing). The immediate outlay for the organization of these shops, as well as for the enlarging of those already existing in Mariupol, Tsaritsin and Simferopol, it is necessary to have the sum of 71,516 R.

From the total number of shops it is expected to open only the fourth part during the month of March, which will necessitate the sum of (71,516:4 R.) 17,879 R. For the maintenance of shops already in operation for the month of March, 1,305 R., and the fourth part of expenditure for the maintenance of new shops (13,960:4 R.), 3,400, making a total of 4,795 R. Thus the expenditure concerning this item for the month of March will amount to 22,674 R.

(e) For the organizing and maintenance of shelters for apprentices it is expected to spend 3,000 R.

(f) For supplying workers with tools for the month of March, 15,000 R., and

(g) Salary to instructors and executives and their traveling expenses during March will amount to 4,500 R.

The total sum for this phase of work for March will amount to 14,575 R., 2,070 R., 10,980 R., 22,674 R., 8,000 R., 15,000 R., 4,500 R.—77,799 R.

Thus the Committee is asking for the item of "relief through securing labor" for the months of January, February and March an assignment of 90,633.76 R., a total of 168,432.76 R., or the round sum of 168,000 R.

IX.

ORGANIZATION EXPENSES.

The expenditure for the organization and maintenance of the Committee's offices are as follows:

In January.....	R. 10,707.20
In February.....	11,521.58
Total.....	R. 22,228.78

This sum includes the expense of organizing and maintaining an information and statistic bureau (in the November report submitted to the Special Council the work of organizing and the problems of this phase of work have been stated in detail). The Central Russian Bureau of Registration attached to the Committee of Her Imperial Highness, the Grand Duchess Tatiana Nikolayevna, has agreed with the Central Jewish Committee to submit all inquiries concerning Jewish refugees to the Central Information Bureau attached to the Committee, who in turn satisfies these inquiries direct. From October 1st to March 1st the Committee of Her Imperial Highness, Tatiana Nikolayevna, has referred 7,600 of inquiries to the Committee, 1,749 people being found through the work of the Committee. The total number of inquiries concerning the whereabouts of refugees amounts to 60,000 since the opening of this information bureau; up to March 1st, 20,896 people having been found. The total number of registration cards amounts to about 130,000 received from registration bulletins from local Committees covering 235 points, from inquiries coming direct from refugees who give their address. At the present time, as stated above, the material concerning registration is being classified, and at the present time the bureau has accurate data of former and present addresses of refugees as well

as data concerning sex, age and profession of more than 125,000 from the total number of 185,000 refugees taking advantage of the Committee's relief.

The expense of maintaining a great number of local offices and executives must naturally be a large one. It is necessary to keep in view that the duty of the office is to keep the lists of contributors and the keeping of accounting books registering contributions. In addition to this, the salaries of executives, their traveling expenses and mail expenses must be counted, the number of executives being 36. The necessity of sending these executives to different localities where the organizing of refugees is imperative is called forth by the fact that the refugees are centred in the provinces of the front line and in such localities where the local forces of relief work among refugees, scattered in small points, are not sufficient. If one keeps in view that the best social forces, the local young element, are called to arms, it will be easy to understand the necessity of sending out people from the centers, people who are experienced and reliable. These executives, being the representatives of the Central Jewish Committee, supervise the correct compiling of reports, the expenditure of funds and supervise the accounting.

The expense for salaries to executives and their traveling money amounts to:

In January.....	R. 11,536. 59
In February.....	12,143. 70
Total.....	<u>R. 23,680. 70</u>

The total expenditure for the maintenance of offices for the Committee and salaries and traveling money paid to executives during two months amounts to..... R. 45,909. 07

This expenditure is not expected to decrease for March and thus the expense is foreseen to be **22,954.53 R.**, that is, the necessary sum to cover the expense of this item will be..... **68,863. 60**

In view of the fact that this expense is of necessity large, the Committee believes it would be right to divide it into two parts, referring one part to the funds of the Committee, funds consisting of philanthropic contributions, while asking the Special Council for a loan to cover the second part, that is..... **38,631. 80**

X.

IMMEDIATE OUTLAY OF SUMS FOR THE MAKING OF UNLEAVENED BREAD FOR EASTER.

Aside from the sums named above for which the Committee is asking the Special Council, the Committee also takes the liberty of submitting to the Special Council the consideration of the following need, which has to be referred to as the satisfying the religious want of Jewish refugees, for which up to the present time no assignments have been asked. As well known, one of the fundamental laws of the Jewish faith is the prohibition of bread during the Passover Week, which is substituted by unleavened bread made from flour of a special grist. Having in view that the Jewish Easter comes in the beginning of April, the Committee deemed it its duty to take the care of preparing unleavened bread for refugees into its hands. This phase of relief work has and will still require considerable expenditures, including the cost of making and delivering unleavened bread for Jewish soldiers at the front as well as for Jewish refugees in care of

local Jewish Committees. Naturally the expense for the making of unleavened bread for Jewish soldiers will be covered by philanthropic sums in the possession of the Committee. As to the making of unleavened bread for the population of refugees, the Committee is asking for the necessary funds, which could be regarded as an addition to the food ration received by refugees.

According to an estimate, it is necessary to have 10 lbs. of unleavened bread per refugee. It is necessary to have in view that from this unleavened bread cereal is made, as the use of other cereals and flour is not permitted. Counting the average cost of unleavened bread as 6 to 8 R. per pood, a weight of 40 Russian lbs., the cost of this will be from 1 R. 30 k. to 2 R. per refugee, according to the locality in which the refugees are centred. According to this estimate, the supplying of 150,000 refugees with unleavened bread calls forth the expense of 1 R. 75 k. per individual, a total of 262,500 R., the assignment of which sum the Committee is asking the Special Council.

* * * * *

In view of the fact that the loan of 200,000 R. to professional people assigned in February has only been received in March, the account covering this item will be submitted in time, and the Committee does not, therefore, ask for a further assignment for this same item.

II. POLAND.

(Territory Occupied by German Troops.)

The work of the Jüdisches Hilfskomité für Polen, in whose care most of the American money has been placed, has been largely one of investigation and coördination. This committee has endeavored to encourage the various afflicted communities to support themselves as far as possible, and it has regarded it as its chief function to make appropriations to the relief funds already established in the various communities. In this way, the Jüdisches Hilfskomité für Polen has been able to husband the funds sent from America, so that it has been in a position for the past few months to give considerable help in such places where funds originally raised from other sources had been exhausted. The committee reports to us under date of February 1, 1916, that at the present time there are about 1,360,000 Jews in Poland, and that about one-third, or 455,000 Jews are dependent upon the support of the relief funds. This number the committee reports as growing from month to month, inasmuch as there are but few opportunities for employment. Small traders and employees, as well as artisans, are eating up their savings.

In Lithuania there are at the present time about 400,000 Jews, of whom more than one-half—at least 250,000—are dependent upon the relief funds for support. The misery of the Jews of Lithuania is even greater than that of the Jews in Poland, inasmuch as Lithuania in general is industrially in a worse position.

In Courland there are but 10,000 Jews left. These Jews can get along without support from the relief funds for the present.

On February 1, 1916, there were about 700,000 Jews in Poland and Lithuania absolutely dependent upon the relief funds. The number of such persons is growing from day to day.

The Jewish relief committee for Poland is of the opinion that in addition to other relief funds secured from other sources, the American relief fund will have to appropriate at least 400,000 marks a month for the year 1916. The appropriations made from the American fund up to March 9, 1916, were as follows:

APPROPRIATIONS FOR VARIOUS TOWNS.

(Up to December 31, 1915.)

Kalisch.....	Mk. 26,433.30
Lodz and vicinity.....	61,666.80
Czenstochov, Dombrova, etc.....	45,000.00
Lomzha, Sувalki.....	43,333.40
Tomaschow.....	6,666.70
Warsaw.....	73,333.35
Bendzin and vicinity.....	16,665.70
Brzcziny.....	5,000.00
Konin.....	1,665.00
Plock.....	3,335.00
Vilna.....	10,000.00
Szczuczyn.....	5,000.00
Biala, Lukow.....	2,000.00
Schaulen.....	1,000.00
Wieruschow.....	1,000.00
Sanniki.....	2,000.00
Warsaw.....	105,900.00
Lodz.....	7,500.00
Warsaw.....	25,000.00
Kovno.....	15,000.00
Kalisch.....	4,000.00
Czenstochov, Sosnowitz, etc.....	10,000.00
Grodno.....	10,000.00
Bialystok.....	20,000.00
Lida.....	3,000.00
Szczuczyn.....	5,000.00
Chorzelle.....	2,500.00
Vilna.....	50,000.00
Volkowisk.....	2,000.00
Przasnaysz.....	2,000.00
Lodz.....	2,300.00
Skaudwilie.....	500.00
Preny.....	500.00
Military Rabbi, Dr. Tanzer.....	5,000.00
Novo-Grodek.....	2,000.00
Chaplain, Richard.....	2,000.00
Lukow.....	2,000.00
Plock.....	1,000.00
Knyschyn.....	1,500.00
Field Rabbi, Dr. Baeck.....	600.00
Bitten.....	1,000.00
Lodz.....	1,000.00
Jwje.....	500.00
Thorn.....	2,000.00
Oszmiany.....	1,200.00
Slonim.....	2,000.00
Buschany.....	1,500.00
Zdunska-Wola.....	1,000.00
Field Rabbi, Dr. Levy.....	5,000.00
Sieradz.....	1,500.00
Simno.....	500.00
Suwalki.....	10,000.00
Mariampol.....	500.00
Field Rabbi, Dr. Sonderling.....	5,000.00
Augustovo.....	1,000.00
Kalvaria.....	500.00
Wilkowischki.....	1,200.00
Lomzha.....	3,000.00

Grajewo	Mk. 2,000.00
Losize.....	500.00
Skidel.....	2,000.00
Ostrolenka.....	1,000.00
Bransk.....	1,500.00
Posen.....	2,000.00
Lodz.....	500.00
To M. M. Warburg & Co., Hamburg for expenses.....	597.90
Transfer to Warsaw.....	12.50
Various expenses for transfer, etc.....	909.65

Mk. 632,819.30

Share of remittances of the German Central Relief Committee... 11,633.35

Total..... Mk. 644,452.65

RECAPITULATION.

Total receipts.....	Mk. 3,441,450.60
Expenditures.....	644,452.65

Balance on hand..... Mk. 2,796,997.95

Of this balance, there was in the Berlin Disconto
and Commerz Bank..... Mk. 281,932.95

Of this, the following sums have been expended:

Wolkowisk.....	Mk. 2,000.00
Praschnitz.....	2,000.00
Novo-Grodok.....	2,000.00
Lukow.....	2,000.00
Plock.....	1,000.00
Points near border (Thorn).....	2,000.00
Zdunska-Wola.....	1,000.00
Sieradz.....	1,500.00
Lomzha.....	3,000.00
Grajewo.....	2,000.00
Losize.....	500.00
Ostrolenka.....	1,000.00
Pinsk and vicinity (Dr. Tänzer).....	5,000.00
Points at the Front (Dr. Baeck).....	300.00
Points in the Rokitnos marshes, Chaplain Richard.....	2,000.00
Kalisch.....	4,000.00
Czenstochow, Sosnowitz, etc.....	10,000.00
Places in the District of Schtutschin, Graj- ewo, Rajgrod, Wonsosz, Radzilow und Gonionsds.....	5,000.00
Chorzela.....	2,500.00
Lodz.....	10,800.00
Warsaw.....	25,000.00
Bialystok.....	20,000.00
Grodno.....	10,000.00
Vilna.....	50,000.00

Carried forward..... Mk. 174,600.00

Brought forward.....	Mk. 174,600.00
Augustovo.....	1,000.00
Bitten.....	1,000.00
Boiansk.....	1,500.00
Jwje.....	500.00
Kalvaria.....	500.00
Kielmy.....	500.00
Kovno and Slobodka.....	15,000.00
Knyschyn.....	1,500.00
Lida.....	3,000.00
Mariampol.....	500.00
Oschmiana.....	1,200.00
Breny.....	500.00
Pruzana.....	1,500.00
Skaudvill.....	500.00
Skidel.....	2,000.00
Simno.....	500.00
Slonim.....	2,000.00
Wilkowischki and Pilwischki.....	1,200.00
Pultusk.....	2,000.00
Vilna.....	5,000.00
Places in vicinity Vilna (Dr. S. Levi).....	5,000.00
Schavli and vicinity (Dr. Sonderling).....	5,000.00
Alexandrov.....	1,000.00
Total.....	Mk. 227,000.00
Balance on hand.....	54,932.95
	Mk. 281,932.95

RELIEF ADMINISTERED JOINTLY BY THE JEWISH RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR POLAND AND THE GERMAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR THE RELIEF OF THE NEEDY IN RUSSIAN-POLISH TERRITORY OCCUPIED BY GERMAN TROOPS.

The Jüdisches Hilfskomité für Polen has also coöperated with the Deutsches Central Hilfskomité für die Notleidenden in den von deutschen Truppen besetzten Teilen Russisch-Polens. \$100,000 was appropriated by the Joint Distribution Committee towards this coöperation. Up to the present time, we have received the following report of this coöperation.

	Jewish Relief Committee for Poland	German Central Relief Committee for Russian Poland	Together
1915	Marks	Marks	Marks
Mar. 5—In aid of the needy in the district of Chenstochov.....	45,000.00	45,000.00
Mar. 5—Same for district of Bendzin.....	30,000.00	30,000.00
Mar. 5—Same for district of Kalisch..	15,000.00	15,000.00
Mar. 27—To cover deficit of the Lodz People's Kitchen.....	100,000.00	100,000.00
Mar. 30—To the Civil Chief of the East for distribution.....	50,000.00	50,000.00

	Jewish Relief Committee for Poland	German Central Relief Committee for Russian Poland	Together
1915	Marks	Marks	Marks
April 10—Lodz Jewish Benevolent Society.....	3,333.30	1,666.70	5,000.00
May 12—Single distribution for needy of the districts of Kalisch, 15,000 — Lodz, 25,000 — Dombrova - Tchenstokovo, 15,000.....	36,666.70	18,333.30	55,000.00
May 12—Monthly subventions for the same districts as follows:			
Lomza-Suvalki 5,000.00			
Kalisch..... 2,500.00			
Lodz..... 5,000.00			
Communities east and west of			
Lodz..... 5,000.00			
Dombrova-Tchenstokovo.....	5,000.00		
	15,000.00	7,500.00	22,500.00
June 8—Same for June.....	15,000.00	7,500.00	22,500.00
July 1—Same for July.....	15,000.00	7,500.00	22,500.00
Aug. 5—Same for August (2,500 additional for Dombrova-Tchenstokovo).....	16,666.65	8,333.35	25,000.00
Sept. 15—Same for September as August.....	16,666.65	8,333.35	25,000.00
Oct. 28—Same for October.....	16,666.65	8,333.35	25,000.00
Nov. 12—Same for November (10,000 additional for Warsaw)....	26,666.65	8,333.35	35,000.00
Dec. 6—Same for December (10,000 additional for various places).....	36,666.65	8,333.35	45,000.00
June 18—To the Civil Chief of the East for distribution.....	16,666.75	33,333.25	50,000.00
June 18—Subvention for district of Tomashov.....	6,666.65	13,333.35	20,000.00
June 18—Subvention for district of Brzeziny.....	5,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00
July 1—Establishment of a convalescent colony in Lodz.....	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
July 14—Establishment of a convalescent colony in Kalisch.....	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
July 14—To relieve distress in the burnt down villages of the district of Plotzk, 10,000, and Konin, 5,000.....	5,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00
Sept. 2—To relieve Germans in Libau (600 weekly for 4 weeks)...	.....	2,400.00	2,400.00
Sept. 15—Same for 4 weeks more.....	.....	2,400.00	2,400.00
Oct. 16—Same for 4 weeks more.....	.....	2,400.00	2,400.00
Nov. 13—Same for 4 weeks more.....	.....	2,400.00	2,400.00

	Jewish Relief Committee for Poland	German Central Relief Committee for Russian Poland	Together
1915	Marks	Marks	Marks
Sept. 25—To the Civil Chief of the East for distribution.....	.....	100,000.00	100,000.00
Dec. 1—To the Civil Chief of the East for distribution.....	.....	100,000.00	100,000.00
Oct. 13—Subsidy for the district of Vloclavек.....	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00
Oct. 14—Same for Plotzk.....	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00
Nov. 29—Establishment of a home for children in Lodz.....	.....	12,000.00	12,000.00
Nov. 29—Various small sums.....	.....	670.00	670.00
Oct. 29—Subsidy for Warsaw.....	60,000.00	.....	60,000.00
Total.....	291,666.65	633,103.35	924,770.00

**THE (GERMAN) JEWISH RELIEF COMMITTEE
FOR POLAND.**

Chairman.....DR. JAMES SIMON, Berlin.
Treasurer.....MAX M. WARBURG, Hamburg.
Secretary.....DR. BERNHARD KAHN, Berlin.

Executive Committee.

Dr. James Simon, Berlin.
Max M. Warburg, Hamburg.
Dr. Bernhard Kahn, Berlin.
Privatdozent Dr. Oppenheimer, Steg-
litz.

Dr. Paul Nathan, Berlin.
Justizrat Waldstein, Altona.
Captain Carl Melchior, Berlin.

Members.

Justizrat Bodenheimer, Cologne.
Landtagsabgeordneter Geh. Justizrat O.
Cassel.
Assessor Dr. Friedmann.
Dr. Max Ginsberg.
Baron Rudolf von Goldschmidt-Roth-
schild, Frankfurt-am-Main.
Professor Dr. Eugen Mittwoch.
Kommerzienrat C. L. Netter.
Professor Soberheim.
Herman Struck.
Geh. Justizrat B. Timendorfer.

Professor Otto Warburg.
Kommerzienrat Eisner.
Justizrat Dr. J. Blau, Frankfurt-am-
Main.
Geh. Justizrat Fuchs.
Direktor Karl Herzberg, Frankfurt-am-
Main.
Justizrat Horwitz.
Lucien Picard, Frankfurt-am-Main.
Ludwig Schiff, Frankfurt-am-Main.
Justizrat Bernhard Breslauer.
Direktor Paul Mankiewitz.

(NOTE—In the smaller towns and villages relief is administered by the committee in the nearest large town or city.)

LOCAL COMMITTEES IN THE LARGER TOWNS AND CITIES.**Vilna:**

Dr. Wygodsky.
Attorney Rosenbaum.
Rabbi Rubinstein.
Dr. Schabth.
Saul Lewin.
Dr. Rachmilewitsch.
A. Scheskin.

Grodno:

Dr. M. Anzclew tsch.
——— Chose (Hotel Owner).
Salmon Lipschutz.
Herz Dreer.
——— Drischtepinsky.
——— Arkin.
——— Sackheim.
Rabbiner Gelbort.

Lida:

Son-in-law of Rabbi Reines.
——— Cantor (Brewer).
Jewish Community.

Schavli:

Jewish Community under leadership of Army Chaplain, Dr. Sonderling.

Jurburg:

D. Bermann.
Jewish Community.

Salanty:

Rabbiner M. A. Rabinowitz.
N. Gutkin.
L. Rosen.
A. D. Lewin.
N. Berkowitz.
L. Siew.

Wisni:

Rabbi M. Wisanski.
Jewish Community.

Wilkowischki:

E. A. Grun.
Jsak Drushin.
Eschiel Bejlsken.
F. Schälchotzki, Chairman.
M. Glicksohn.

Bialystok:

Executive of Jewish Community.
A. Tyktin, Chairman.
A. Lapidus.
A. Rappaport.
——— Barrasch.
Sch. Herschberg.
Rabbi Halperin.

Pilwischki:

S. Goldberg.
A. London.
S. Roschugolski.
J. Flensberg.

Neu-Sigind:

Rabbi Schapiro.
Jewish Community.

Kruki:

Rabbi Abramowitz.
Jewish Community.

Libau:

Chief Rabbi Nurok.
Kaufmann Herzberg.
Jewish Community.

Kovno:

Army Chaplain, Rabbi Dr. Rosenak.
Rabbi J. N. Kark.
K. Markus.
S. Wirlicky.
Moses Schapow.
Leon Reinberg.
Leon Rabinowitz.
Ksaak Dwonetzky.
M. Hellermann.
E. Garbatzky.
Lasar Segall.
Chaim Chassmann.

Kovno-Slobodka:

Rabbi Nisson Zablonki, Treasurer.
Kalmann Ipp.
Meyer Barber.
Hillel Fin.
Chaim Blom.
Joel Joels.

Mariampol:

A. Nathanson.
Ch. L. Kaplan.
Jewish Community.
Rabbi Sch. Botnicki.

Suwalki:

K. Schapiro (Treasurer).
F. Danielewitsch.
Jewish Community.

Kalvaria:

O. Baxsinow.
J. Epstein.
Jewish Community.

Augustov:

Leib Lewatinso.
Abram Wejdenbaum.
Isaac Rottenberg.
B. Marcus.

Wirballen:

M. D. Friedlander.

Schaki:

P. Pfeifermacher.

Warsaw:*

Communal Relief Committee.
—— Nathanson (Chairman).
—— Rundstein (Treasurer).
Cooperative Organizations in Re-
lief to Fugitives—Relief So-
ciety for War Victims.
—— Muttermilch (Chairman).
Dr. Poznanski.
—— Farbstein.
—— Goldflam.
Consul Eiger

Lodz:

Stanislaw Jarocinsky, } Chairmen.
Rabbi Dr. Brawde, }
—— Neumann.
—— Ursysohn (Treasurer).
—— Lindenfeld.
—— Prechner.
Grawe Schwartz.
—— Bailder.
—— Cohn.

Pabianice:

Faust Bornstein.

Zgierz:

Ring Naphtalin.

Konstantinow:

—— Hanftworcel.

Alexandrov:

Rabbi Singer.

Ozorkov:

Dr. L. Famiter (Chairman).
Dawid Swistowitz (Treasurer).

Wolborn:

Rabbi Ch. B. Dembinski.
Jewish Community.

Kalisch:

Relief Committee of the Jewish
Community.
Dr. Brckmann (Chairman).
A. Kaplan (Secretary).
A. Gutfreund (Treasurer).
Rabbi Liebschutz.
Selig Friede.
City Councillor Kaufmann.

Chenstochov:

Dr. Edward Cohn, Chairman of the
Benevolent Society for Jews.
Chief Rabbi N. Asch.
Jewish Community.

Sosnowitz:

Stanislaus Reicher.
Jewish Community.

Bendzin:

Relief Society.
Dr. Weinzihler (Chairman).
Rabbi Graubert.
Jewish Community.

Dombrova:

Relief Society.
Kaufmann Siegreich.
Benevolent Society.
Rabbi Landau (Chairman).
Kaufmann Weitzen.
Executive of Jewish Community.

Grajevo:

Rabbi M. Awigdor Amiel.
Jewish Community.

Lask:

Abram Lefkowitz (Chairman).
Meyer Berkenwald (Secretary).
Jewish Community.

Kielce:

Jewish Citizens' Committee.
Dr. Lewin (Chairman).
J. Sternfeld.
S. Hirsch (Secretary).

Pinsk:

Dr. Alexander Lurie.
Attorney Boruschek.
Attorney Samuel Wohl.
Hirsch Hiller.
Israel Lewin.
Samuel Avigdor Lewin.

*The Joint Distribution Committee at a meeting held March 20, 1916, added to the Warsaw Committee: Messrs. Levi Lewin-Epstein, Wagmeister, Segal, Medom, Dinensohn and a representative of the workingmen, to be designated later.

DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF.

The following sums have been distributed to the most needy of the Jewish population by Leon Scheinhaus of Memel through local rabbis:

Garsden (May).....	M.	100.00	Weinuten.....	M.	90.00
Krottingen (May).....		125.00	Krosze.....		144.00
Polangen (May).....		50.00	Skandwill.....		144.00
Wewerzany (May).....		100.00	Kelmy.....		180.00
Schweksnja (May).....		175.00	Polangen.....		315.00
Salanten (May).....		200.00	Chweidan.....		90.00
Telschen (June).....	1,200.00		Schweksnje.....		108.00
Schkudy (June).....		200.00	Neustadt-Sugind.....		108.00
Plungiany (June).....		300.00	Schillel.....		90.00
Worny (June).....		200.00	Kul.....		72.00
Lankowo (June).....		150.00	Plotel.....		72.00
Neustadt Sugind (June)....		450.00			
Chweidan (June).....		350.00			M. 8,433.00
Ritawen (June).....		150.00			
Dorbiany (June).....		100.00			
Kul (June).....		40.00			
Civil and War Prisoners					
(August).....		30.00	Plungiany.....	M.	144.00
Telschen			Salanten.....		90.00
Kurschany			Schkudy.....		108.00
Trischki			Seriamy.....		45.00
Lukniki			Ritawen.....		90.00
Naherany	(Aug. 23)....	1,500.00	Wewessany.....		63.00
Siady			Laukowo.....		72.00
Olsiady			Dorbiany.....		90.00
Murahjewo			Worny.....		90.00
Wekschnie			Krottingen.....		153.00
Krottingen.....		300.00	Massiady.....		54.00
Schkudy.....		150.00	Koltynian.....		54.00
			Pojursche.....		54.00
		M. 5,940.00	Schweksnje.....		100.00
			Wessany.....		100.00
Laukowo.....	M.	100.00	Ritawen.....		100.00
Neustadt Sugind.....		100.00	Krottingen.....		100.00
Chweidan.....		100.00	Jurburg.....		100.00
Schillel.....		100.00	Andrejewo.....		60.84
Plungiany.....		150.00	11 Communities in Telschi..		1,500.00
Kul.....		100.00	Plungiany.....		300.00
Andrejewo.....		50.00	Salanten.....		300.00
Worny.....		100.00			
Ritawen.....		100.00			
Twer.....		100.00			
Telschen					
Kurschany					
Lukniki					
Trischki					
Naweramy					
Siady	Aug. 30.....	1,080.00			
Olsiday					
Murawjewo					
Wekschne					
Illoki					
Poppeliany					
			Total.....	M.	12,200.84

**DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF THROUGH MILITARY RABBI
DR. SALLY LEVI.**

The following sums were distributed through Army Chaplain, Rabbi Dr. Sally Levi, formerly of Suwalki, now of Wilna.

July 21—	Pilwischken.....	M. 200.00
	Pilwischken.....	50.00
	Jeleniewo.....	20.00
	Wilkowischki for Kalwaria.....	200.00
	Kalwaria.....	150.00
	Wladislawowo for Schaky.....	300.00
	Wladislawowo.....	20.00
	Suwalki, Lechem Laanijim.....	300.00
	Suwalki, Moschab Sekenim.....	100.00
	Various Individuals.....	60.00
	For Carpentry Work.....	110.00
July 28—	Augustowo.....	50.00
	Augustowo for Stabin Lipsk.....	50.00
	Kalwaria.....	100.00
Aug. 23—	To cover notes due.....	50.00
	Committee on Distribution of Bread through Frau Rechtsanwält Danielowitsch and Becker Liskowski.....	800.00
	Minor appropriations and artisans for labor performed....	140.00
Sept. 14—	To the Steward of Alvensleben for Racki.....	500.00
	Suwalki, Bread Distribution.....	150.00
	Suwalki, People's Kitchen.....	200.00
	Kalwarja.....	200.00
Nov. 13—	Étape Commanders of Mariampol.....	500.00
	Cantor Sirota, Mitau.....	50.00
	Schaki (for plundered persons).....	400.00
	Total.....	M. 4,700.00

The following sums were distributed through Eugene Laaser.

Sept. 10—	Jurburg.....	M. 50.00
	Nowo-Mesta.....	50.00
	Keidany.....	100.00
	Rosiemmy and vicinity (R. A. Lewin).....	300.00
July 30—	Taugoggen, Skautville, Schilehnen und Opino.....	300.00
Sept. 14—	Opino, Taugoggen.....	100.00
	Chwidan.....	100.00
Sept. 20—	Schaulen.....	50.00
Nov. 15—	Jurburg, 100.00; Welona, 50.00.....	150.00
	Seretniki, 75.00; Wilki, 75.00.....	150.00
	Eivolagda, 50.00; Beitagola, 50.00.....	100.00
Nov. 27—	Schitlowo 100.00; Sitowiany, 100.00.....	200.00
	Kroki.....	100.00
Dec. 15—	Kroki, 100.00; H. Wulff of Libau, 10.00.....	110.00
	Treschki, 100.00; Opino, 50.00.....	150.00
	Total.....	M. 2,010.00

The following sums were distributed through Rabbi Dr. Vogelstein of Königsberg:

Aug. 13—	Wilkowischki for Fugitives from Pilwischki.....	M. 200.00
	Wilkowischki for Fugitives from Kalwaria.....	200.00
	Pilwischki.....	150.00
	Mariampol for Fugitives from Kalwaria and Ludwino.....	200.00
	Mariampol.....	100.00
	Kalwaria.....	200.00
	Rabbi Dr. Levy for Suwalki.....	180.00
	Rabbi Dr. Levy for Schaki.....	200.00
	Total.....	M. 1,430.00

The following sums were distributed by Max Arnsdorf of Königsberg:

October—Jurburg.....	M. 100.00
Wilonen.....	155.00
Srednik.....	339.00
Wilki.....	200.00
Kovno.....	600.00
Total.....	M. 1,394.00

REPORT ON TRIP THROUGH COURLAND AND LITHUANIA.

December 12 to 31, 1916.

Dr. Paul Nathan and Dr. Bernard Kahn undertook a trip on behalf of the Jüdisches Hilfskomite für Polen through Courland and Lithuania from December 12 to 31, 1915.

Introduction.

The situation of the Jews in the districts visited, with the exception of Courland, is worse even than in Poland. Even though the people in Poland have become impoverished, there are autonomous Jewish communities which are able to raise some of the funds for cultural and charitable purposes through taxation.

There are no such autonomous Jewish communities in other parts of Russia. Jewish communal and charitable needs are met by voluntary contributions and by two forms of taxes especially imposed on the Jews: the so-called candle tax and the meat tax.

The candle tax is only nominally the old tax on Sabbath candles. It is really a more recent and direct tax imposed by the authorities upon the Jews. The revenue from these taxes covers about one-half of the cost of maintaining the schools and similar cultural undertakings.

The meat tax is an indirect tax, assessed upon each head of cattle slaughtered. What was left of these taxes after passing through the hands of the police administration was devoted to various Jewish charitable purposes.

Most of the Jewish charitable institutions had depended upon the meat tax. Many of them also owned real estate, from which the rents were devoted to charity.

It has not been possible to maintain the meat and candle taxes under the German administration except in a few places. In Vilna, for example, the meat tax is still in force. The income from the rents of houses owned by the charitable societies has fallen off almost completely.

Then, again, the communities in Lithuania have not the financial resources of the Polish communities, nor are they able to raise funds for charitable uses through municipal loans or investments in municipal bonds as the Polish communities do. An experiment in Bialystok with a municipal loan failed completely. It is true that in Poland the municipal securities have depreciated considerably, but their purchasing value is nevertheless increasing. In Bialystok the municipal securities purchased are worthless, as anyone accepting them as legal tender is liable to imprisonment.

These conditions have increased the general distress, already aggravated by the commercial standstill and the heavy requisitions from which the Jewish population has suffered most.

The better-to-do Jews have almost all left the country, not so much of their own free will, but because of the pressure of the retreating Russians. It is obvious that the possibilities of raising funds to maintain the charitable institutions and to relieve the suffering in Lithuania, are much slimmer than in Poland. We must therefore make larger grants here than in the Polish districts west of the Vistula.

Courland.

Courland has a population of about 700,000, of whom 50,000 (or 7.5 percent.) are Jews. Four-fifths of the Jews were driven out by the Russians, so that only 10,000 to 11,000 were able to remain. About 8,000 are in Libau.

Cities which had large Jewish communities have now few or no Jews, as, for instance, Mitau, with a former Jewish population of 7,000; Tuktum, 2,000; Windau, 4,000; Pilken and Talsen, each 1,000; Frauenberg, 4,000; Goldingen, 3,000. All of the Jews of Kantau, Zabel and Sasniki—500 in each town—were driven out. Three thousand Jews were either expelled from Illukst, or left on account of the military operations.

The Jews remained undisturbed only in Hasenpot and Polangen, where each community numbered about 1,000, as also in a few small places like Grobin, near the German border, which were occupied so early in the war that the Russians had no time to expel the Jews.

The condition of the Jews of Courland in normal times is very fair. As only old settlers had the right of domicile there, a large influx of Jews was impossible. There being no congestion in the Jewish community, competition was not too keen, and the dire poverty of the overcrowded cities of Poland, Lithuania and other parts of the Pale of Settlement was unknown.

Now, 40,000 or 50,000 of the Jews of Courland are homeless. They are wandering hither and thither in Russia. It is doubtful if they will be able to return to their homes, even after peace is restored. In any event, their economic condition will inevitably be very bad for a long time thereafter.

Libau.

In times of peace, Libau had a population of 80,000 to 90,000, of whom 11,000 to 12,000 were Jews, 45,000 Letts (Evangelist), 15,000 Germans, 5,000 Russians, 3,000 Poles, 15,000 Lithuanians (Catholic). Now the population is reduced to 50,000, including 7,000 Jews. The Libau Jews were mostly merchants and artisans. Most of the commerce was in Jewish hands. There were large export houses, a number of Jewish factories, a very large number of Jewish commission merchants and business agents. The situation of the middle-class Jews is now extremely wretched. Still, compared with the dreadful lot of the Jews of Lithuania, the Jews of Libau are not so badly off, because they are able to do without much help from the relief funds—or perhaps it should be said that they must do without—the distress elsewhere being so much greater. The city of Libau has floated a loan of M. 2,000,000 in the form of municipal bonds for relief purposes.

Lithuania.

After Libau, the first place to be visited was the city of Schaulen. The journey thence took us through a number of smaller places. Wekschnia is a

ruin; some of the 2,000 Jews were expelled, others left the town perforce when the town was destroyed. Popeliani has 3,000 Jews, only a few are employed, the rest are in great need. There are 200 Jews in Schaffkiani. 15,000 of the 20,000 Jews of Kurschany have lost all their possessions through the partial destruction of the city.

Schaulen.

Schaulen is desolate. It was a prosperous town of 36,000 inhabitants, among them 20,000 Jews. Now it is nothing but a great heap of ruins, after having been burnt down by the Russians. The principal section was destroyed, but a few houses are left on the outskirts. The Jews were all expelled. Instead of 20,000 Jews, there are left 115 families of 520 souls. Half of these are former residents of Schaulen, the other half from the vicinity who live in some partly restored ruins and carry on a small trade with the German soldiery.

The district east of Schaulen has been hard hit. Many villages were completely destroyed. Most of the Jews of the nearby towns were expelled—from Ponewiesch, for instance.

Kovno.

Kovno had 70,000 inhabitants before the war—45,000 of them Jews. All of the Jews in the fortress of Kovno were expelled by the Russians. During the German advance, some of the Kovno Jews returned from Vilna, where they had taken refuge. Many others came back from the villages nearby, so that there must now be 5,000 to 6,000 Jews in Kovno. Homes and shops were looted in the absence of Jewish owners, who often found nothing but bare walls on their return.

The need is overwhelming, and increases daily. New groups of Jews are continually returning from various places of refuge. Many come in from the vicinity in the hope of finding employment, though the opportunities are very few. Arrangements have been made to distribute bread and small sums of money. A loan fund has been started. A children's kitchen, a warm lounging room and a large public kitchen were in prospect while we were there. The necessary funds cannot possibly be raised locally. M. 10,000 a month are absolutely necessary to meet the most urgent needs.

Slobodka.

The distress in Slobodka is appalling. Slobodka is a suburb of Kovno, and the seat of a famous Yeshiba. The town is a collection of wooden huts with a normal population of 10,000, mostly Jews. There are only about 5,000 to 6,000 Jews left. People's kitchens must be opened there as well, and headquarters established for the distribution of supplies. M. 5,000 are needed for these purposes.

To restore Kovno and Slobodka to their important place in Jewish life, the Jewish schools and seminaries should be given especial consideration. At the very least, the teachers and pupils must be given the preference in the distribution of supplies, etc.

Vilna.

Vilna, the chief city of Lithuania, had 200,000 inhabitants before the war—over half of them Jews. Vilna has always been a city where Jewish misery was obviously poignant. Conditions are now a hundred times worse than ever. The population has dwindled to 150,000, about half being Jews. About 30,000 Jews and 20,000 non-Jews must therefore have left the city.

Soon after the war began, Vilna became a centre for refugees from Poland and Lithuania. A refugees' relief committee was organized in August, 1914, to take care of the refugees who either passed through the city or remained. Over 150,000 refugees have come to Vilna. At the time of the entry of the Germans, there were still 22,000 of them in the city.

The figures cited are only for the poor refugees. Large numbers of well-to-do people with means of their own are not included. The income of the Vilna relief committee from its inception was about 808,000 roubles: 404,200 roubles were contributed by the Jewish Relief Committee of Petrograd, 85,000 roubles by the Grand Duchess Tatiana Relief Committee, 8,200 roubles by the municipal administration of Vilna, 2,000 roubles by the All-Russian Municipal League, and there were collections amounting to 25,161 roubles. The rest came from various sources, including a round 100,000 roubles realized by the Food and Fuel Commission. At the time of our visit they had 2,050 roubles on hand, with a minimum budget of 25,000 roubles a month to meet the most urgent needs.

At the time of the German occupation on September 18, 1915, there were, as above stated, 22,000 Jewish refugees in Vilna, who came from 150 places. All except 4,660 were repatriated at the expense of the relief committee. Of those who remained, 915 were lodged in public shelters at a cost of 4,436 roubles a month. 3,400 persons were placed in private houses at 10 kopeks a day each: 340 roubles a day, or 10,200 roubles a month. In addition, 710 refugees receive meals from the people's kitchens at 9 kopeks each—64 roubles a day, or 1,920 a month.

Just as in Warsaw, the distress increased rapidly after the occupation of the city. All the factories were shut down, affecting 15,000 Jewish workers. Commerce came to a standstill, food rose to famine prices, and there was general unemployment. The institutions which must be maintained for the Vilna population and the refugees are the following:

(1) Ten sheltering houses: monthly maintenance of 1,000 persons.....	R. 4,436
(2) A public kitchen for 1,400 children: monthly..	4,500
(3) Two children's homes for 500 to 600 children. (The children are fed in the children's kitchens).....	300
(4) Care of refugees impossible to repatriate: 190 monthly.....	2,300
(5) For insane (originally 70—30 having since died) 40 monthly.....	600
(6) For care of sick: monthly.....	900
(7) For care of (full) orphans.....	300
(8) Lodging of refugees in private homes: monthly.	10,000
(9) For wives of reservists.....	15,000
(10) For people's kitchens.....	3,000
(11) Additional grants for people's kitchens, open air kitchens and workingmen's kitchens—monthly	500

Total per month..... R. 41,836

There is a whole series of Jewish institutions besides. Then there is the task of finding means for the care of the shame-faced poor. For the present these activities can somehow be taken care of by the Vilna community, though with great strain and difficulty. Some funds can still be raised from the Korobka (meat tax). The above sum of 40,000 roubles a month, however, must be found if the Jewish population of Vilna is not to find itself in extremities.

The dire poverty of the people is best illustrated by the fact that it has become necessary to establish public kitchens in the streets of Vilna, where thousands crowd for the little water soup that often serves as a day's rations. The health of the population is greatly affected by these circumstances. The mortality rate for 1915 has doubled, and is still rising, though the population has decreased by a third.

The district around Vilna, thickly dotted with little Jewish villages, has suffered severely as well.

Lida.

The normal population of Lida is 12,000, of whom 8,000 are Jews. There are only 8,000 left, including 6,000 Jews. Every means of livelihood has been cut off, the people have eaten up their savings and are destitute. Bread and other supplies must be distributed. An appropriation of M. 3,000 a month is necessary.

Grodno.

Grodno had a population of 60,000, including 40,000 Jews. There are only 24,000 people left in Grodno, of whom 18,000 are Jews. A public kitchen has been opened, which serves 180 midday meals free. Headquarters must be established for distribution of bread and wood, and a kitchen is needed for the shame-faced poor. This will require M. 10,000 a month. The numerous villages in the vicinity also need substantial assistance.

Bialystok.

Bialystock, with its 100,000 inhabitants (of whom 80,000 were Jews), is the manufacturing and industrial centre of Lithuania. In normal times, the industrious Jewish population is in fairly good circumstances. Now the situation is very precarious. About 30,000 Jews of the well-to-do class have left the city. Thousands and thousands of destitute Jews have streamed into the city from far and near, so that Bialystock to-day harbors 70,000 Jews. The poverty is extreme. The people's kitchen provides 3,300 midday meals daily, at a cost of M. 20,000 a month. For other relief purposes and for supplies at least M. 10,000 a month are necessary. The maintenance of a separate workingmen's kitchen requires M. 2,000 a month. The community has reorganized itself under the German administration, with the right to assess taxes, so that hereafter some income is to be looked for. However, M. 20,000 a month still appears to be the sum necessary for the various institutions.

The distress in the vicinity of Bialystok is likewise very great.

SUMMARY.

Lithuania.

The Lithuanian districts occupied by the Germans comprise the following provinces:

	Total Population	Jews	Per Cent.
(1) Kovno.....	1,544,564	212,666	13.77
(2) Grodno.....	1,603,409	280,489	17.49
(3) Vilna.....	1,591,207	204,686	12.86
	<hr/> 4,739,180	<hr/> 697,841	<hr/> 10.51

- (4) A small section of the provinces of Minsk and Pinsk may be left out of consideration, as a small part of the Province of Vilna is still in Russian hands, so that the figures for the respective populations offset each other.

Of the 700,000 Lithuanian Jews, about one-fourth were expelled, and 125,000 voluntarily followed the retreating Russian army. We have therefore to reckon with the 400,000 to 450,000 Jews still in Lithuania. Half of the Lithuanians are in sore need of relief, and the distress grows from day to day.

Courland.

Courland included 50,000 Jews among its 700,000 inhabitants. 40,000 were expelled.

The absolute minimum needed monthly in each of the cities and provinces will be listed in a later statement.

For the present, the sum absolutely necessary for

Lithuania is..... M. 125,000 monthly
For the north Polish provinces of Lomzha and
Suwalki..... 25,000 monthly

Hitherto we have allowed for Poland west of the
Vistula M. 45,000 a month. With the in-
creasing distress, we must raise the figure to
at least.....

71,500 monthly

Total needed for relief in Poland and
Lithuania..... M. 221,500 monthly

If it be realized that these M. 221,500 a month are intended to feed a starving population of three-quarters of a million, it will be obvious that this seemingly large sum will have to be spread out very thinly.

Unfortunately, we must expect to furnish relief for a long time to come, and therefore feel compelled to limit ourselves to the above-mentioned monthly appropriations.

FINANCIAL SURVEY.

Up to date the following sums have been disbursed:

(1) For Kalisch, Mk. 35,000, of which two-thirds from the Jüdisches Hilfskom.....	Mk. 23,333.30
Separate remittances from the Jüdisches Hilfskom.....	3,100.00
(2) For Lodz and vicinity, Mk. 85,000, of which two-thirds from the Jüdisches Hilfskom.....	56,666.80
Separate remittance from the Jüdisches Hilfskom.....	5,000.00
(3) For Provinces of Chenstochav, Dombrowa, Zawierce, Bendzin and vicinity, Mk. 67,500, of which two-thirds from the Jüdisches Hilfskom.....	45,000.00
(4) For Provinces of Lomzha and Suwalki, Mk. 65,000, of which two-thirds from the Jüdisches Hilfskom.....	43,333.40

(5) For Tomaszow, Mk. 20,000, of which one-third from the Jüdisches Hilfskom.....	Mk. 6,666.70
(6) For Warsaw: Separate remittance from the Jüdisches Hilfskom.....	50,000.00
Separate remittance from the Jüdisches Hilfskom Mk. 20,000, of which two-thirds from the Jüdisches Hilfskom.....	10,000.00
(7) For Bendzin and vicinity, Mk. 50,000, of which one-third from the Jüdisches Hilfskom.....	13,333.35
(8) For Brzeziny, Mk. 15,000, of which one-third from the Jüdisches Hilfskom.....	16,665.70
(9) For Konin, Mk. 5,000, of which one-third from the Jüdisches Hilfskom.....	5,000.00
(10) For Plotzk, Mk. 10,000, of which one-third from the Jüdisches Hilfskom.....	1,665.00
(11) For Vilna: Separate remittance from the Jüdisches Hilfskom.....	3,335.00
(12) For Szczuczyn, from the Jüdisches Hilfskom.....	10,000.00
(13) For Biala, Lukow (Jews from Brest-Litovsk), from the Jüdisches Hilfskom.....	5,000.00
(14) For Schaulen, from the Jüdisches Hilfskom.....	2,000.00
(15) For Wieruschow, from the Jüdisches Hilfskom.....	1,000.00
(16) For Sanniki, from the Jüdisches Hilfskom.....	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	Mk. 304,099.25

All told 461,600 Marks were spent for the Jews of the above-mentioned provinces. Of this sum, the Interconfessional Committee for Poland contributed 157,500.75 M. and the Jüdisches Hilfskomité für Polen 304,099.25 M.

For the month of January, 1916, we intend to distribute the following amounts:

A. For Poland.

(1) For Lodz, hitherto, Mk. 5,000.....	Mk. 7,500.00
(2) For vicinity of Lodz.....	5,000.00
(3) For Chenstochow, Dombrova, etc., hitherto, Mk. 7,000.....	10,000.00
(4) For Warsaw, hitherto, Mk. 10,000.....	15,000.00
(5) For Kalisch, hitherto, Mk. 2,500.....	4,000.00
(6) A group of smaller towns between Lodz and Warsaw.....	10,000.00
(7) Polish border country near Königsberg, Thorn, Memel, 5,000.....	10,000.00
(8) For Refugees in Poland.....	10,000.00
(9) For Provinces of Lomzha and Suwalki.....	25,000.00
	<hr/>
	Mk. 96,500.00

B. For Lithuania.

(1) For Vilna.....	Mk. 50,000.00
(2) For small towns in the vicinity of Vilna and Schaulen.....	5,000.00
(3) For Kovno with Slobodka.....	15,000.00
(4) For Vicinity of Kovno.....	5,000.00
(5) For Grodno.....	10,000.00
(6) For vicinity of Grodno.....	3,000.00
(7) For Bialystok.....	20,000.00
(8) For vicinity of Bialystok.....	5,000.00
(9) For Lida.....	3,000.00
(10) For Pinsk.....	4,000.00
(11) For villages near the front.....	5,000.00

Mk. 125,000.00

The sum of M. 211,500 has therefore been spent for Poland and Lithuania for the month of January. At least as much must be had for the months following.

REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES UP TO THE PRESENT.**General.**

The Hilfskomité für Polen, which, since the beginning of the activities, has managed the relief money from the United States, has expended:

To December 31, 1915.....	M. 304,099.25
From January 1, 1916—April 26, 1916.....	1,592,179.34
In May, up to the present (until May 15)....	584,314.80
Total.....	<u>M. 2,480,595.39</u>

Up to this time, the monthly expenditures have grown to over M. 500,000, with which were assisted

Cities and Districts in Poland.....	129
Cities and Districts in Lithuania.....	123
Total.....	<u>252</u>

In these are found about 130 peoples' kitchens, 50 children and school kitchens, 30 tea and refreshment halls and other numerous public accommodations, besides sanitary accommodations for the benefit of the hungry and sick.

Several hospitals also had to be assisted, on account of the growth of epidemic sicknesses.

The names of the districts and the amount of relief work of the industrial cities are included in this report.

Unfortunately, the need in the occupied districts has increased. The reasons for this are manifold.

(1) The scant provisions which were on hand in the occupied districts, are decreasing more and more. The months before the new crops are always the hardest. The limited supplies from the neutral countries are now almost gone. For the Jewish population, these supplies were not of especial value, because the pork fats supplied could not be used by them.

Lately, we have had to use a great deal of effort to bring food to Poland and Lithuania, **instead** of the money, or **in addition** to money. In April and May, food for about M. 100,000 (for Passover and Matzos) sent by us to the occupied districts.

(2) The means of the communities (Warsaw, Lodz, etc.), and all the existing charitable institutions, gradually became exhausted, so that the various places could hardly contribute any of their own means for relief of the needy. Besides this, the few remaining wealthy families could contribute very little of their own private means, as they have very little credit at their disposal.

And the middle class (intelligent), and the smaller dealers and merchants are falling more and more into the pitiful condition of the proletariat.

(3) With the long duration of the war, the last possibilities to carry on business or to find employment are disappearing. The number of unemployed and needy is constantly increasing.

We are face to face with an ever-increasing need, where all help seems insignificant. The condition of the combined population, and especially the Jews, becomes sadder day by day.

The mortality in the entire occupied district has been tripled and quadrupled, although the German military board of health does everything possible within human power. In Warsaw, for instance, in August, 1915, and in the preceding year, the mortality average was 15 per thousand; today the mortality has increased to over 35 per thousand. In the places and districts where less favorable sanitary and other accommodations exist, the percentage of the mortality has become even higher.

The conditions have become worse of late, through the English seizing all moneys and checks which are sent by people in America to their relatives in Poland and Lithuania. These sums amounted, in the last months, to 500,000-600,000 Marks monthly; now no more is being received. The English do not let through any more mail with enclosures of money and checks, and the condition of the civil population, who can receive neither money nor sustenance from relatives abroad, is made frightfully worse.

The centers of distress are:

I. In Poland.

(Exclusive of the Government of Suwalki, which we count to Lithuania, as it seems to be under its management, and the governments of Radom, Kielce, Lublin and part of the Government of Cholm, which belong to the Austrian jurisdiction):

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| (1) Lodz and its environs, to the German frontier (Kalisch).
Particularly sad is the condition in the Lodz district Brzeziny. There are about 200,000 Jews in the district, among which half are more or less suffering distress.
Monthly expenditures necessary about..... | M. 40,000.00 |
| (2) Warsaw and its environs, with 500,000 Jews, of which 200,000 are in complete distress. Monthly expenditures, about..... | 235,000.00 |
| (3) The district of Dombrow, Czenstochau, Bendzin, Sosnowitz and environs, with 150,000 Jews, of which 75,000 are in more or less distress. Monthly expenditures, about.... | 12,000.00 |
| (4) The Polish Government Lomza, with 75,000 Jews (in times of peace about 110,000 Jews), of which 40,000 are in complete distress. Monthly expenditures, about..... | 20,000.00 |

Total monthly expenditures, about..... M. 307,000.00

II. In Lithuania.

(1) Wilna and its environs, with 125,000 Jews (in times of peace, 210,000 Jews), of which 75,000 are in complete distress. Monthly expenditures amount to about.	M. 120,000.00
(2) Kowno and its environs, with 75,000 Jews (in time of peace, 215,000 Jews)—50,000 in complete distress (including the district of Schaulen and environs). Monthly expenditures, about.	30,000.00
(3) Grodno and environs, with 150,000 Jews (in time of peace, 200,000 Jews), of which 80,000 are in distress. Monthly expenditures, about.	70,000.00
(4) Suwalki and environs, with 60,000 Jews (in times of peace, 85,000 Jews), of which 30,000 are in distress. Monthly expenditures, about.	30,000.00
Total monthly expenditures, about.	<u>M. 250,000.00</u>

III. Care of Refugees.

A separate class of suffering Jews must be particularly brought into prominence. There are some whose native cities have been completely destroyed (as Brest-Litowsk); others whose native cities are near the firing line (as Pinsk, Slonim), and who originate from other places of the long front from the southern part of Riga, down to Luzk. These homeless Jews are poorly sheltered in the various townships, particularly in the Government of Grodno (Kobryn, Antopol, Bielsk, Biala, Ciechanowetz), in the Governments of Siedletz and Warsaw (Lukow, Radzyn, Mienzyrzec), and also in the Government of Lomza (mainly in Lomza alone), etc. Their number seems to be about 30,000. It is constantly increasing by the resumption of the war activities, for which naturally more districts are always being cleared. These evacuated and refugees need particular care. Even if the German military authorities show them some consideration, their condition is still very sad indeed: We are forming a special organization for those on the road. During the last month, the expenditures for these most needy amounted to 20,000 Marks.

An important increase in this sum will be required for the following months:

POLAND.

(Exclusive of Suwalki, which is counted to Lithuania, and the Austrian districts, Government of Lublin, Kielce, Radom and part of Cholm).

District	Date	Amount	Applied to
1. Antopol.	April 18	M.2,000.00	District poor.
2. Baranowitschi. . . .	Mar. 19	600.00	Free distribution of provisions.
	April 11	600.00	Hospital nursing and medical help.

District	Date	Amount	Applied to
3. Bendzin.....	Mar. 19	M. 1,000.00	For Talmud-Torah (Kitchens).
	April 20	500.00	Jewish Ladies' Society.
4. Baila.....	Mar. 10	500.00	Public Kitchens.
	April 12	1,000.00	Public Kitchens.
		2,000.00	Refugees from Brest-Litowsk— for Passover.
		500.00	Passover distribution.
		300.00	Homeless (except Brest).
	Mar. 10	500.00	Brest refugees.
5. Blaschki.....	April 18	500.00	Cheap Kitchens. .250.00
			Cheap Tea Halls. 50.00
			Money assistance. 200.00
			500.00
6. Bolimow.....	April 14	500.00	Repairing destroyed buildings.....250.00
			Provisions bought.....250.00
			500.00
7. Brzeziny.....	April 18	5,000.00	Jewish poor kitchens.
8. Burzenin.....	} April 14	1,000.00	District poor. Zloczew, 325.00 received. (Cheap peoples' kitchens).
9. Szadek.....			
10. Zloczew.....			
11. Warta.....	} Mar. 19	2,000.00	District poor.
12. Chorzale.....			
	April 11	2,500.00	
13. Dobrzyn.....	April 5	500.00	District poor for March.
	April 14	500.00	
14. Garwolin.....	April 14	500.00	District poor.
15. Głowno.....	April 14	500.00	District poor.
16. Gora Kalwaria...	Mar. 19	2,000.00	District poor.
	April 11	3,000.00	District poor. Increase for Passover.
17. Grajewo.....	Mar. 19	2,000.00	Provision stores.
	April 11	2,000.00	Cheap kitchens. Assistance to district poor.
18. Janow.....	April 14	500.00	District poor.
19. Jeziorna.....	April 14	500.00	District poor.
20. Kalisch.....	Mar. 16	600.00	Talmud-Torah (kitchens).
	Mar. 19	4,000.00	
	April 10	10,000.00	(Increase for Passover). Public kitchens. Distribution of food products to the poor. Asylum for the aged. Assistance to deserving poor. Cash loans. Girls' home. Denominational expenses. Matzos for Passover.
21. Kobryn.....	April 14	600.00	For Passover distribution.
22. Konstantynow ... (near Lodz)	Mar. April	350.00 350.00	District poor.
23. Kozminek.....	April 18	500.00	District poor.
24. Kutno.....	April 14	2,000.00	Public kitchens. Tea halls. Care of the sick. Asylum for poor. Wives of reserves. Talmud-Torah. Ladies' Society. Fighting disease.

District	Date	Amount	Applied to
25. Lask (near Lodz)..	March	M. 500.00	District poor.
	April	500.00	
26. Lodz.....	Mar. 19	7,500.00	Benevolent society.
	April 11	25,000.00	Benevolent society... 15,000.00
			Chief Rabbi Triestman (separate Passover kitchens.).... 6,500.00
			Passover kitchens for workmen..... 3,500.00
			25,000.00
	April 11	900.00	Passover increase for environs.
27. Lomianki.....	April 18	500.00	District poor and refugees.
28. Lomza.....	Mar. 19	3,000.00	
	April 11	3,000.00	
		2,000.00	Extra for refugees.
			Assistance of refugees and families of reserves, assistance of poor, Talmud - Torah, hospital, home for the aged.
29. Losize.....	Mar. 19	500.00	District poor.
	April 11	500.00	
30. Lowicz.....	April 14	500.00	District poor.
31. Lukow.....	Mar. 19	2,000.00	Public kitchens, medical help.
	April 11	2,000.00	Public kitchens, medical help.
			Care of refugees.
32. Lutomirsk.....	March	500.00	District poor.
(near Lodz)	April	500.00	
33. Maciejowice.....	April 14	500.00	District poor.
34. Międzyrzec.....	April 14	2,500.00	Refugees.
35. Mielnik.....	April 18	525.00	District poor.
36. Motol.....	April 14	500.00	District poor.
37. Maczonow.....	Mar. 19	1,000.00	Tea halls..... 300.00
			Assistance to poor Jewish population (sums of 2-25 M.)
			700.00
			1,000.00
38. Nowo-Miaste....	April 14	800.00	Public kitchens..... 300.00
			Bread and food distribution..... 400.00
			For poor travelers... 100.00
			800.00
39. Nowogrodek....	Mar. 19	2,000.00	District poor.
	Mar. 30	300.00	For workmen's kitchens.
	April 11	4,000.00	(Increase for Passover.)
40. Ostrolenka.....	Mar. 19	1,000.00	District poor around Ostrolenka.
	April 11	2,000.00	(Increase for Passover).
			Distributed in:
			Ostrolenka..... 500.00
			Myszyniec..... 250.00
			Goworowo..... 125.00
			Czerwin..... 125.00
			(March) 1,000.00
41. Ostrow.....	April 18	500.00	District poor and refugees.
42. Ozarkow.....	March	600.00	District poor and refugees.
(at Lodz)	April	600.00	

District	Date	Amount	Applied to
43. Pabianice..... (at Lodz)	March April	M. 600.00 600.00	District poor and refugees.
44. Pinsk.....	April 16	1,000.00 1,000.00 2,000.00 1,000.00 1,000.00	Public schools. Public kitchens. Assisting district poor. Distribution of food. Distribution of food.
45. Plock.....	Mar. 14 Mar. 19	1,900.00 1,000.00	Distribution of food. Children's home. Public kitchens.
46. Praschnitz.....	April 11 Mar. 19 April 11	1,900.00 2,000.00 4,000.00	District poor. Distribution of bread, potatoes, matzos for Passover, religious schools.
47. Pultusk.....	Mar. 19 April 11	2,000.00 4,000.00	(Increase for Pass- over). Cheap kitchens..... 1,000.00 Assistance for home- less..... 350.00 "Bais Lechem"..... 200.00 Small contributions.. 450.00
			2,000.00
48. Radzilow.....	April 18	500.00	District poor.
49. Radzymin.....	April 17	1,000.00 500.00	Kindergarten for refugees. Refugees mainly.
50. Rozana.....	April 18	1,000.00	Children's home (soup kitchens and sick- nursing)..... 150.00 Rehabilitating refu- gees..... 95.00 Brest refugees..... 75.00 Talmud-Torah..... 60.00 Institution for in- valids..... 40.00 Cheap kitchens..... 580.00
			1,000.00
51. Ryki.....	April 14	1,200.00	District poor, refugees and reserves.
52. Sakrotschim.....	April 18	500.00	District poor.
53. Shirardow.....	April 18	1,000.00	District poor.
54. Siedlec.....	April 18	2,000.00	District poor.
55. Sieradz.....	Mar. 19	1,500.00	Cash contributions... 370.00 Distribution of food.. 359.00 Children's home..... 771.00
			1,500.00
56. Skierniewice.....	April 3 Mar. 19	2,000.00 1,000.00	District poor, for Passover.
57. Slupca.....	April 18	300.00	District poor, for Passover.
58. Sochaczew.....	April 14	2,000.00	District poor, distributed on April 23..... 500.00 May 1..... 1,500.00
			2,000.00

District	Date	Amount	Applied to
59. Strykow..... (near Lodz)	March April	M. 500.00 500.00	District poor.
60. Szczuczyn Lomza.	Mar. 19 April 11	5,000.00 10,000.00	Increase for Passover. Distributed around Szczuczyn in: Szczuczyn, Wonsocz, Gonionds, Rajgrad.
61. Tomaschow.....	April 18	2,000.00	District poor, refugees.
62. Tuschyn.....	April 18	500.00	Children's kitchens... 250.00 Sanitary Commission. 100.00 Wives of reserves.... 50.00 District poor..... 100.00
			500.00
63. Warki.....	April 14	1,000.00	District poor.
64. Wischkow.....	April 14	1,000.00	Refugees from Pinsk.
65. Wiskitki.....	April 14	500.00	District poor.
66. Wlodawa.....	April 18	2,000.00	Cheap kitchens. Care of refugees.
70. Zelaw..... (near Lodz)	March April	400.00 400.00	District poor.
71. Zgierz..... (near Lodz)	March April	500.00 500.00	District poor.
72. Alexandrowo..... (near Lodz)	Mar. 9 Mar. April	1,000.00 250.00 250.00	District poor. Extra for com- bating diseases.
73. For frontier dis- trict at Thorn.	Mar. 19 April 11	2,000.00 2,000.00	Distributed in these cities: Alexandrowo. Ciechocinek, Kutno, Nieszawa, Piotrkowo, Radziejewo, Sierpc, Sluzewo, for their district poor and public kitchens.
74. Districts of Sos- nowitz, Czensto- chau, Dombro- wa, etc.....	Mar. 19 April 11 April 18	10,000.00 15,000.00 9,721.34	(Increase for Passover). For food in these districts.
75. For small places at the front.....	April 18	300.00	
76. For small places in the district of the Bug-Army.....	April 10	3,100.00	
77. Environs of War- saw.....	April 11	5,000.00	

District	Date	Amount	Applied to
78. Warsaw.....	Mar.	16M.40,000.00	
	Mar. 28	13,661.35	Society of Jewish authors.
	Mar. 25	250,000.00	(Increase for Passover).
	April 11	25,000.00	
	April 26	1,500.00	For school kitchens.
		M. 568,307.69	
		1,000.00	
		M. 569,307.69	
From this, paid out for March....		117,261.35	
From this, paid out for April....		452,046.34	
		M. 569,307.69	

Expended in May.

1. Antopol.....	M. 2,000.00	35. Warsaw	M. 200,000.00
2. Baranowitschi.....	600.00	36. Warsaw district.....	5,000.00
3. Blaschki.....	500.00	37. Warki.....	1,000.00
4. Bolimow.....	500.00	38. Wischkow.....	1,000.00
5. Chorzele.....	2,500.00	39. Wiskitki.....	500.00
6. Dobrzyn.....	500.00	40. Wsielub.....	1,500.00
7. Garwolin.....	500.00	41. Wyszogrod.....	1,000.00
8. Glowno.....	500.00	42. Zdunska-Wola.....	1,500.00
9. Gora-Kalwaria.....	2,000.00	43. Kozminek.....	500.00
10. Jeziorna.....	500.00	44. Mielnik.....	500.00
11. Kutno.....	2,000.00	45. Ostrow.....	500.00
12. Lodz and vicinity.....	14,100.00	46. Radzilow.....	500.00
13. Lomza.....	5,000.00	47. Rozana.....	1,000.00
14. Losize.....	500.00	48. Sakrotschim.....	500.00
15. Lowicz.....	500.00	49. Shirardow.....	1,000.00
16. Lukow.....	5,000.00	50. Siedletz.....	2,000.00
17. Maciejowice.....	500.00	51. Tomaschow.....	4,000.00
18. Miendzyrzec.....	3,500.00	52. Tuschyn.....	500.00
19. Motol.....	500.00	53. Wlodawa.....	2,000.00
20. Mszczonow.....	1,000.00	54. Kaluschyn.....	1,000.00
21. Nowo-Miaste.....	800.00	55. Parzenczow.....	500.00
22. Nowogrodek.....	2,000.00	56. Skierniewice.....	1,000.00
23. Ostrolenka.....	1,000.00	57. Slupca.....	300.00
24. Plock.....	1,000.00	58. Kalisch.....	6,000.00
25. Praschnitz.....	6,000.00	60. Districts of Czenstochau, Sosnowice, Bendzin, Dombrowa, etc.....	10,000.00
26. Janow.....	500.00	61. Frontier district near Thorn.....	2,000.00
27. Pultusk.....	2,000.00	62. Points in territory of Army of Bug River.....	5,000.00
28. Radzymin.....	1,500.00		
29. Ryki.....	1,200.00		
30. Sieradz.....	2,500.00		
31. Sochaczew.....	2,000.00		
32. Swislotz.....	1,500.00		
33. Szczuczyn.....	5,000.00		
34. Grajewo.....	2,000.00		
			M. 322,000.00

LITHUANIA.

(Including Kurland and Polish Government Suwalki).

(Upper-East).

District	March	April	Applied to
1. Augustowo.....	M. 1,000.00	M. 1,000.00	
2. Bakalarzewo....	1,000.00	1,250.00	(Increased for Passover).
3. Bialystok.....	20,000.00	.....
4. Bielica.....	.....	1,000.00	
5. Bielsk.....	5,000.00	7,500.00	(Increased for Passover), for Bielsk, Bocki, Orla.
6. Bitten.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	
7. Bocki.....	.....	.....	See Bielsk.
8. Briansk.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	
9. Dereczyn.....	.....	1,000.00	
10. Filipowo.....	1,000.00	1,250.00	(Increased for Passover).
11. Gerwjaty.....	.....	.....	See Wornjany.
12. Girtakol.....	.....	.....	See Rossienie.
13. Grodno.....	10,000.00	15,000.00	March distribution:
	(Increased for Passover)		Deserving poor... M. 2,400.00
			Children's home... 300.00
			Home for the aged. 1,875.00
			Kitchens for the poor..... 1,850.00
			Talmud Torah and Yeschiboth..... 625.00
			Society for Sick Nursing..... 240.00
			Families of reserves Distribution of wood..... 500.00
			Distribution of bread..... 750.00
			Suburb:
			Kitchens for the poor..... 375.00
			Distribution of wood..... 125.00
			Distribution of bread..... 150.00
			Sick-nursing.... 60.00
			M. 10,000.00
14. Indura.....	.....	500.00	For refugees.
15. Iwje.....	500.00	500.00	
16. Kalwaria.....	500.00	500.00	
17. Karelitze.....	.....	500.00	For refugees.
18. Kielmy.....	500.00	500.00	
19. Knyschyn.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	
20. Kowno and Slo- botka.....	15,000.00 300.00	.....	Talmud-Torah (kitchens).
		15,000.00	
21. Lunno - Wola (Krynki).....	.....	1,000.00	

District	March	April	Applied to
22. Libau.....	M. 4,000.00		For City of Libau.. M. 1,500.00 Goldingen and small places in the vicinity of Libau... 2,500.00
			M. 4,000.00
23. Lida.....	M. 3,000.00	3,000.00	
24. Mariampol.....	500.00	500.00	
25. Olschany.....	500.00	500.00	
26. Orany.....	500.00	500.00	
	400.00	500.00	Through Rabbi Sally Levi extra for Passover.
		1,000.00	
27. Orla.....			See Bielsk.
28. Osjory.....		500.00	
29. Oszmiana.....	1,200.00	5,000.00	Additional expense, doubled because of Passover:
	1,200.00		Jewish public kitchens..... M. 3,700.00
			Teachers of Jewish schools..... 200.00
			Jewish district poor 800.00
			Deserving poor.... 100.00
			Other help..... 200.00
			M. 5,000.00
30. Pojurze.....		500.00	
31. Preny.....	500.00	500.00	
32. Pruzana.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	
33. Punszk.....	1,000.00	1,250.00	(Increased for Passover).
34. Rossenie.....			See frontier districts of Lith- uania.
35. Simno.....	500.00	500.00	
36. Skaudwile.....	500.00	500.00	Extra amount placed at dis- posal, special for refugees.
	500.00	500.00	District poor.
		500.00	District poor.
37. Skidel.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	
38. Slonim.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	
39. Sokolka.....		5,000.00	Cheap kitchens, distribution of food.
40. Sopozkin.....		1,000.00	
41. Suchowola.....		1,000.00	Small contributions.. M. 856.00
			Talmud-Torah (kit- chens)..... 144.00
			M. 1,000.00
42. Suwalki.....	10,000.00	15,000.00	(Increased for Passover), mainly for public kitchens, exclusive of sufferers in the district.
43. Sweksznie.....	300.00	300.00	
44. Swenzjany.....	500.00	520.00	
45. Szczuczyn Wilna.....		500.00	
46. Schereschowo.....		1,000.00	
47. Trostiany.....		500.00	
48. Wilkowischki.....	1,200.00	1,200.00	
49. Pilwischki.....			

District	March	April	Applied to
50. Wilna. M.	100,000.00		
	5,000.00		For Israel public hospital.
		M.100,000.00	
		5,000.00	For Israel public hospital.
			Distribution:
			For general charity. M. 10,000.00
			Public kitchens and children's kitchens. 29,140.00
			Asylum for children. 4,855.00
			Nourishment for poor school children. 5,350.00
			Assisting the native poor families and providing for poor orphans. 28,020.00
			Sick nursing. 3,402.00
			Furnishing work. 3,510.00
			Jewish Relief Committee for refugees and war sufferers. 10,433.00
			Institution for the aged. 5,290.00
			M. 100,000.00
	6,000.00	6,000.00	Extra allowance to provide for the aged.
51. Wisany.	1,000.00	1,250.00	(Increased for Passover).
52. Wolkowysk.	2,000.00	4,000.00	(Increased for Passover).
			Distributed in the cities around:
			Wolkowysk. M. 400.00
			Isabelin. 150.00
			Lapenica. 150.00
			Mosty. 300.00
			Pieski. 300.00
			Ros. 300.00
			Sjelwa. 400.00
			M. 2,000.00
53. Wornjany.			See Environs of Wilna.
54. Woronow.		500.00	
55. Zaludek.		500.00	District poor and refugees.
56. Environs of Schaulen.	5,000.00	10,000.00	Increased for Passover.
54. Environs of Kowno.	6,000.00	11,000.00	Increased for Passover.
		2,818.25	
55. Environs of Wilna.	5,000.00	10,000.00	Increased for Passover.

District	March	April	Applied to
56. Frontier districts of Lithuania..	M.10,000.00	M.10,000.00	
		1,800.00	Clothing and food for school children distributed in Districts of:
			Telsze..... M. 2,000.00
			Wladislawow..... 1,000.00
			Pojurze..... 800.00
			Rossienie..... 800.00
			Kalvaria..... 700.00
			Siady..... 800.00
			Oszmiana..... 300.00
			Rajgrad..... 300.00
			Mariampol..... 500.00
			Raczki..... 300.00
			Worny..... 200.00
			Retowo..... 200.00
			Janow..... 200.00
			Przerosli..... 100.00
			Augustow..... 800.00
			Divers small charities..... 1,000.00
			M. 10,000.00
	M. 226,600.00	263,138.25	

Expended in May.

1. Alekszyce.....	M. 200.00	27. Narevka.....	M.1,000.00
2. Augustowo.....	1,000.00	28. Niemokszty.....	300.00
3. Bialystok.....	20,000.00	29. Nowy-Dwor.....	500.00
4. Bielsk.....	5,000.00	30. Olita.....	1,000.00
5. Bitten.....	1,000.00	31. Olschany.....	500.00
6. Briansk.....	1,500.00	32. Orany.....	500.00
7. Derezyn.....	1,000.00	33. Osery.....	500.00
8. Bielica.....	1,000.00	34. Oszmiana.....	2,500.00
9. Eischischok.....	500.00	35. Pojurze.....	500.00
10. Gorshdy.....	300.00	36. Preny.....	500.00
11. Grodek.....	500.00	37. Pruzana.....	1,500.00
12. Grodno.....	10,000.00	38. Sereje.....	500.00
13. Indura.....	500.00	39. Siemiatysze.....	500.00
14. Iwje.....	500.00	40. Skidel.....	2,000.00
15. Kalwaria.....	500.00	41. Skaudwile.....	500.00
16. Karelitze.....	500.00	42. Simno.....	500.00
17. Kovno and Slobotka.	15,000.00	43. Slonim.....	2,000.00
18. Knyschyn.....	1,500.00	44. Sokolka.....	5,000.00
19. Lida.....	3,000.00	45. Sopotkin.....	1,000.00
20. Lipnitzky.....	500.00	46. Suchowola.....	1,000.00
21. Lunno-Wola.....	1,000.00	47. Suwalki and vicinity.	14,000.00
22. Kielmy.....	500.00	48. Swekszenie.....	300.00
23. Mariampol.....	500.00	49. Swenzjany.....	1,000.00
24. Merez.....	1,200.00	50. Szczuczyn.....	1,000.00
25. Mischinietz.....	500.00	51. Schereschewo.....	1,000.00
26. Mosheiki.....	200.00	52. Schtabin.....	500.00

53. Traby.....M.	200.00	63. Wysoko-Dwor.....M.	1,000.00
54. Troki-Nowe.....	1,500.00	64. Zdzienciol.....	1,000.00
55. Trostiany.....	500.00	65. Zosle.....	800.00
56. Upino.....	300.00	66. Vicinity of Kowno....	1,935.00
57. Wilkomir.....	500.00	67. Vicinity of Schaulen..	5,000.00
58. Wilkowischki and Pil- wischki.....	1,200.00	68. Vicinity of Wilna...	5,000.00
59. Wilna.....	111,000.00	69. Frontier section of Lithuania.....	10,000.00
60. Wolkowysk.....	2,000.00		
61. Wornjany.....	750.00		M. 251,185.00
62. Woronow.....	500.00		

On April 11, 1916, at a meeting of the Joint Distribution Committee, attention was directed to some inquiries that had been received as to the relief that was being given to some of the smaller cities in the neighborhood of Wilna, etc.

In reply to the inquiry that was sent in response to these complaints, the following report has been received, which also includes a detailed statement of amounts granted for relief in the 157 cities mentioned and the dates on which such relief was paid out.

ABSTRACT OF A REPORT FROM THE HILFSVEREIN DER DEUTSCHEN JUDEN, BERLIN.

Permit us to reply the following to the letters of April 12th and of April 17th from the Joint Distribution Committee, New York:

(1) Generally: Naturally, we receive hundreds upon hundreds of requests from Poland which ask us to wire America for some special relief for this or that town. Up till now, we have not passed them on, nor do we expect to do so in the future. However, it is an entirely different matter with the Consulate which does forward these requests to America.

(2) Special: Of the places mentioned, Merez receives the monthly assistance of M. 1,200.

The name "Bisokedsor" should really be "Wysokodwor." This city receives M. 1,000 from us per month.

Up to this time we did not have direct access to Olkeniki. It is probable, however, that various cities which have been instructed by us, from time to time, to relieve Olkeniki, did do so. In any case, we shall investigate this, but it is self-evident that even Olkeniki can only be relieved according to the amount of resources on hand, and in proportion to the urgency of its need.

Ciechanowice, especially the refugees there, will be aided through Bielsk, the chief city of the district.

Belchatow does not receive anything directly from us. During the last few months we did not consider it necessary, since, through our intervention, M. 5,000 reached there from America for the poor.

Siemiatysze receives M. 500 per month.

Of course, there are still some towns with which we have not yet been able to establish any working communication. We are taking great pains, however, even soliciting the aid of the Catholic and Evangelical field priests, to approach even the smallest communities.

The greater the area our organization covers, the more certain it becomes that the towns that are in need will be reached. But the spread of our organization threatens to be checked by the new demands, which as you must know, are coming from America. We shall not permit these demands upon the organization to hinder us very much in the future. Meanwhile, we shall try to spread the net of our organization farther and farther. We return the Appendix herewith. We shall also consider the cities of Belchatow and Olkeniki in the list of those towns which are directly aided by us, and we shall send you further report concerning these matters.

HILFSVEREIN DER DEUTSCHEN JUDEN.

Expended.

April 28—		May 6—Continued—	
Bialystok.....	M. 600.00	Glowno.....	M. 500.00
Bielica.....	1,000.00	Gora-Kalwaria.....	2,000.00
Warsaw and Kovno.....	250.00	Jeziorna.....	500.00
Libau and environs.....	4,000.00	Kutno.....	2,000.00
Warschau.....	1,500.00	Lomza.....	3,000.00
		Losize.....	500.00
May 2—		Lowitsch.....	500.00
Warschau.....	200,000.00	Lukow.....	2,000.00
Dereczyn.....	1,000.00	Maciejowice.....	500.00
Zdzienciol.....	1,000.00	Miendzyrace for refugees.	3,500.00
		Motol.....	500.00
May 4—		Mszcznow.....	1,000.00
Districts on the front of..	5,000.00	Neustadt.....	900.00
Environs of Wilna.....	11,000.00	Nowogrodek.....	2,000.00
Schaulen and environs...	5,000.00	Ostrolenka.....	1,000.00
Lodz and environs.....	14,100.00	Plock.....	1,000.00
Border districts of Litau.	10,000.00	Praschnitz.....	6,000.00
Districts of Czenstochau,		Janow.....	500.00
Sosnowitz, etc.....	10,000.00	Pultusk.....	2,000.00
Places near the boundary.	2,000.00	Radzymin.....	1,500.00
		Ryki.....	1,200.00
May 5—		Sieradz.....	1,500.00
Traby.....	200.00	Sochaczew.....	2,000.00
Bialystok.....	20,000.00	Szczuczyn.....	5,000.00
Grodno.....	10,000.00	Grajowo.....	2,000.00
Suwalki.....	14,000.00	Warki.....	1,000.00
Wolkowak.....	2,000.00	Wischkow.....	1,000.00
Bielsk.....	5,000.00	Wiskitki.....	500.00
Wilna.....	105,000.00	Wsielub.....	1,500.00
		Wyszogrod.....	1,000.00
May 6—		Zdunska-Wola.....	1,500.00
Antopol.....	2,000.00	Kozminek.....	500.00
Baranowitschi.....	600.00	Mielnik.....	500.00
Blaschki.....	500.00	Ostrow.....	500.00
Bolimow.....	500.00	Radzilow.....	500.00
Chorzela.....	2,500.00	Rozana.....	1,000.00
Dobrzyn.....	500.00	Sakrotschim.....	500.00
Garwolin.....	500.00	Shirardow.....	1,000.00

May 6—Continued—

Siedloc.....	M.2,000.00
Tomaschow.....	4,000.00
Tuschyn.....	500.00
Woodawa.....	2,000.00
Kaluschyn.....	1,000.00
Parczonow.....	500.00
Skiernewice.....	1,000.00
Slupca.....	300.00
Kalisch.....	6,000.00

May 9—

Wilna.....	8,000.00
Lukow, for refugees.....	3,000.00
Lomza, for refugees.....	2,000.00
Swislotz.....	1,500.00
Sieradz, about.....	1,000.00
Province of the Bug— army.....	5,000.00

May 15—

Kowno and environs.....	1,935.00
Expended for Matzoh....	11,131.80

May 16—

Maciejowice.....	500.00
Dobrzyn.....	500.00

May 17—

Kowno and environs.....	6,872.95
Alekszyce.....	200.00
Augustowo.....	1,000.00
Bitten.....	1,000.00
Briansk.....	1,500.00
Dereczyn and Zdziencio..	12,000.00
Eischischok.....	500.00
Gorshdy.....	300.00
Grodek.....	500.00
Indura and Karelite.....	1,000.00
Iwje.....	500.00
Kalwaria.....	500.00
Knyschyn.....	1,500.00
Lida.....	3,000.00
Lipnitzky.....	500.00
Krynki-Lunno.....	1,000.00
Kielmy.....	500.00
Mariampol.....	500.00
Merecz.....	1,200.00
Olita.....	1,000.00
Orany.....	500.00
Mischinietz.....	300.00
Mosheiki.....	200.00
Narevka.....	1,000.00
Niemokszty.....	300.00
Nowy-Dwor.....	500.00

May 17—Continued—

Olschany.....	M. 500.00
Osery.....	500.00
Pszmiana.....	2,500.00
Pojurze.....	500.00
Preny.....	500.00
Pruzana.....	1,500.00
Sereje.....	500.00
Siemiatysze.....	500.00
Skidel.....	2,000.00
Skaudwill.....	500.00
Simno.....	500.00
Slonim.....	2,000.00
Sokolka.....	5,000.00
Sopozkin.....	1,000.00
Suchowola.....	1,000.00
Sweksznie.....	300.00
Swenzjany.....	1,000.00
Sczuczyn and Zaludek...	1,000.00
Schereschow.....	1,000.00
Schtabin.....	500.00
Troki-Nowe.....	1,500.00
Trostiany.....	500.00
Upino.....	300.00
Wilkomir.....	500.00
Wilkowischki and Pil- wischki.....	1,200.00
Wornjany.....	750.00
Woronow.....	500.00
Wyscko-Dwor.....	1,000.00
Zozle.....	800.00
Bielica.....	1,000.00
Kowno and Slobotka....	15,000.00

May 22—

Kalisch.....	600.00
Wilna.....	20,000.00
Lodz.....	500.00

May 23—

Wolpa.....	1,000.00
Podbrodzie, for refugees..	1,000.00
Brzostowica-Wielka.....	300.00
Lithuania frontier.....	500.00
Miendzyrzec.....	1,000.00
For provisions.....	17,301.50
Warschau, for food and clothing for school chil- dren.....	136,613.25

May 25—

Warsaw.....	7,080.00
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Total..... M.795,434.50

REPORT OF WARSAW COMMITTEE.

In addition to the work of the Jüdisches Hilfskomité für Polen, we are able to report on the work accomplished by the Relief Committee of the Warsaw Jewish Community from August, 1914, to December, 1915. This committee is known officially as follows: *Komisja nienienia pomocy zyden ofiardom-Wojny w Krolesture Polskiem przy Zarzozdia Warszawskiej Gminy Starozakounich.* (The Committee for the Relief of Jewish Sufferers of the War in the Kingdom of Poland under the control and supervision of the Warsaw Jewish Community.) The report is as follows:

In August, 1914, the Jewish Community of Warsaw organized the Committee for the Relief of the Jewish Victims of the War. The Relief Committee consists of seven members of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Community of Warsaw and of twelve other members of the general Warsaw community, as follows:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. Dr. Stanislaw Natanson..... | } | Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Community of Warsaw, and Chairman of the Relief Committee. |
| 2. M. Rundstein..... | | Member of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Community of Warsaw, and Treasurer of the Relief Committee. |
| 3. <i>Rechtsanwalt</i> Julius Cohn | } | Members of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Community of Warsaw. |
| 4. L. Davidson | | |
| 5. D. S. Meyerson | | |
| 6. Joel Wegmeister | | |
| 7. Ing. A. Weisblat | | |
| 8. <i>Rechtsanwalt</i> W. Brockmann | | |
| 9. <i>Consul</i> Bol. Eiger | | |
| 10. H. Farbstein | 14. Sigis. Heilperin | |
| 11. Hermann Ginsberg | 15. <i>Rechtsanwalt</i> R. Kempner | |
| 12. Dr. S. Goldflam | 16. Dr. M. Klummel | |
| 13. M. Grodzienski | 17. <i>Rechtsanwalt</i> L. Lichtenbaum | |
| | 18. A. Podliszewski | |
| | 19. Ing. F. Wislicki | |

The Relief Committee was originally organized for the moral and legal protection of the Jews while the Russian troops passed through on the way to the Western front. But very soon thereafter, in September, 1914, the heavy task devolved upon it of providing shelter and the necessaries of life for the great numbers of Jews expelled from innumerable villages and towns in the vicinity of Warsaw.

There were from 80,000 to 100,000 Jewish refugees in Warsaw. There were also no fewer than 80,000 refugees in capital cities like Lublin, Petrokov, Kielce and Radom. All told, there were at least 200,000 Jewish exiles, who became beggars perforce when they were expelled from their homes. The Relief Committee has done everything within its power to ease the suffering incident to the expulsions, and has often succeeded—even when its intercession resulted only in staving off expulsions for a few days. Such a boon made it possible for the exiles to realize something on their effects.

Through our legal division, we secured permission to send representatives to various localities, with authority to seal household effects and merchandise

on behalf of the owners, or to ship such property into Warsaw. Thousands of families were thus saved from ruin.

We also secured permission, in some instances, to send conveyances for the exiles, so that the sick, the aged, the cripples and the children were not compelled to go on foot. Shelter and food had to be provided for the homeless ones with all haste. This branch of the work was carried on by a special committee under the chairmanship of Consul B. Eiger.

In the shelters provided for the refugees, lodgings were given 1,319,224 times, and 4,299,700 rations served, at a cost of 432,678.64 roubles up to December 31, 1916. The special committee in charge of this work made no requisition on the main Relief Committee for funds.

The refugees' shelters could not accommodate more than 10,000 persons at a time. The rest had to be assisted with money. The number of those who could not be accommodated in the shelters increased rapidly, and soon reached over 30,000 absolutely penniless and homeless people. As the resources of the Warsaw Committee were utterly inadequate to cope with the frightful distress, we turned to the Relief Committee of the Grand Duchess Tatyana, and received as a first grant 50,000 roubles. (Up to date, we have received 185,000 roubles from that committee.) At the same time we appealed to the Central Jewish Relief Committee at Petrograd, and received from them grants that averaged about 150,000 roubles a month—739,520 roubles all told. These funds permitted us to allow 15 kopeks daily to each of the 30,000 refugees. Later, as the number of refugees increased, we had to cut down the allowance to 10 kopeks, and finally to 5 kopeks. Even at that rate, we spent the immense sum of 768,011.49 roubles up to January 1, 1916. The relief so afforded was obviously insufficient, but the Jews of Warsaw—and particularly the poorer classes—hastened to the relief of the unfortunates with free lodgings, meals, etc.

The distribution of relief was managed through sixty especially organized local committees. The refugees of each town elected their own committee. These town committees drew up lists of the needy, submitted them once a week to the Warsaw Relief Committee, received an allowance, and distributed the funds to the persons on their lists. This was the only way in which the complicated task could be handled, and the funds fairly distributed.

The Warsaw Relief Committee in the meantime kept in touch with the provincial capitals—Lublin, Kielce, Radom and so on. Local committees were organized in each city in accordance with a plan furnished by us, and received all the funds we were able to command.

When hostages were taken in Kielce, Radom, etc., and sent to inner Russia, we tried to have the orders changed by presenting petitions to the authorities. We were often able to secure some modifications.

In June, 1915, all Jews in Warsaw who were not permanent residents and who had come there during the war, were to be expelled. We interceded, and obtained permission to issue certificates to the destitute and homeless refugees enabling them to remain. Within four days, 40,000 of these certificates were issued.

Our legal section worked out a detailed form, on the basis of which our representatives in the provinces drew up reports on the losses and damage incurred directly through the war and through other causes.

The Warsaw Committee urged the relief committees in the provinces, through the newspapers, to appoint sub-committees to estimate loss and damage.

Our efforts were not unavailing. In the single province of Lublin we were able to establish losses amounting to 2,390,000 roubles. In Warsaw alone refugees filed 770 statements on loss and damage with us. This work was interrupted for a time, but has now been resumed.

In April, 1915, when the authorities were furnishing workmen with free railway tickets to parts of Russia where well-paid employment was to be had, we managed to secure permission through the Central Citizens' Committee to issue certificates entitling the holders to free railway tickets. 2,300 persons availed themselves of our certificates.

In spite of very intensive efforts, the Warsaw Relief Committee could not meet all the requirements of every phase of the situation. Other charity organizations were encouraged to take the initiative in particular directions, and the Relief Committee supported their efforts as far as it was able.

In this way there were established many homes, shelters and primary schools where the children were fed as well as taught.

Since September, 1914, the relief society "Ezra" has been establishing public kitchens, where as many as 20,000 meals are furnished daily. We have continually subsidized the "Ezra" kitchens. We have also organized small societies and circles for the distribution of warm clothing, for supplying medical aid, providing bread either below cost or gratis, etc., and have granted what funds we could afford.

A most important activity—the establishment of workrooms for refugee artisans—was undertaken by the "Gesellschaft zur Förderung der landwirtschaftlichen und Handwerksarbeit zwischen den Juden im Königreich Polen (Society for the Promotion of Agriculture and Industry among the Jews of the Kingdom of Poland). Within a very brief period workshops for shoemakers, tailors, saddlers and seamstresses were in operation, where over 300 persons earned from 1 to 3 roubles a day.

In August, 1914, a Commission on Hygiene was organized, and has rendered invaluable service to the wounded on the battlefields through the men and women working under its supervision. This Commission spent 137,219.97 up to the time it was disbanded. A special report on its work is in preparation.

The Jewish Community of Warsaw opened a hospital with 200 beds for wounded soldiers and officers in August, 1914. The entire staff, from the physicians down, was Jewish. Up to July 1, 1915, when it was dismantled, the cost of the hospital was 52,953.24 roubles, aside from contributions of supplies.

Both the Commission on Hygiene and the hospital were non-sectarian in their service—which made a very favorable impression on the Russian public.

The activities of the Warsaw Relief Committee developed in the foregoing manner until August 5, 1915, the date of the German occupation. We cannot refrain from mentioning the fact that only our chief activities are indicated here. Much effort and striving cannot even be designated, because of lack of results.

Since August, 1915, the form of our activity has been changed. We have been sending the refugees *away* from Warsaw; that is, thousands and thousands are assisted to return to their former homes. We provide free railway transportation and funds sufficient for living expenses for the first three or four weeks

and for the most necessary household furnishings. We have sent our representatives to the most impoverished places to open public kitchens and tea-rooms, and to organize local committees to conduct the work. The local committees are also furnished with funds for distribution where necessary. We grant loans for the purchase of merchandise and for the equipment of workshops. In a word, we have devoted all of our energies to rehabilitating these war sufferers, and to making them self-supporting again. A few weeks after the repatriation of refugees began, their number in Warsaw had been decreased to 5,000. Those who remain are the old, the sick, orphans, and refugees from completely devastated towns—for example, Sochatschef, Prasnaysch, etc.

The work of rehabilitation requires immense sums, obviously beyond our ability to raise. Our work is so much the more difficult because each expenditure has to be considered from the viewpoint of prime importance or absolute necessity.

For the last five months the Relief Committee has been loaded with a new burden: the relief of the destitute and unemployed in Warsaw itself. Commerce, manufacture and industry have been crippled by force of circumstances, and thousands of people here have been deprived of their means of livelihood.

The prevailing famine prices have aggravated an economic situation that was already grievous enough in itself.

Our Section for the Relief of the Unemployed has three divisions:

- (1) For Laborers.
- (2) For Artisans.
- (3) For Merchants.

Each division is represented by a committee, which coöperates actively with the Section for the Relief of the Unemployed. A register of the names is kept, and the names are stricken from the list as employment is found. There are 20,000 names on the register of the unemployed. About 20,000 roubles a month are spent by the Section for the Relief of the Unemployed—an amount that does not begin to cover the needs. Unfortunately, we are unable to make a larger appropriation for the purpose.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

December 31, 1915.

Income.

Grand Duchess Tatyana Relief Committee.	R. 185,000.00	
Central Jewish Relief Committee of Petrograd.	739,520.00	
Central Citizens' Committee of Poland.	30,000.00	
His Excellency, the Archbishop of Warsaw.	10,000.00	
Polish-Swiss Committee.	10,000.00	
Members of the Jewish Community of Warsaw.	146,217.49	
Various institutions, committees and individuals.	114,435.44	
Through the Press.	3,981.23	
		R. 1,239,154.16
Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden.	123,935.50	
American Section of the Warsaw Relief Committee.	69,600.00	
Securities—donated.	1,715.00	
		R. 1,434,404.66

Expenditures.

Assistance to individuals	R. 42,282.30	
Assistance to homeless persons	768,011.49	
Assistance to rabbis and schochetim	52,333.55	
Subventions to charitable institutions and public kitchens	199,261.82	
Subventions to various relief committees in the provinces	111,094.38	
Expense of repatriation	31,239.20	
Loans	40,785.65	
Legal services	971.65	
Assistance to unemployed	54,260.89	
Kitchens for the unemployed	2,450.00	
Travelling expenses	3,084.38	
Assistance to wives of reservists	9,376.90	
Office expenses	5,552.96	
		R. 1,320,705.17
Balance on hand:		
Cash	R. 111,984.49	
Securities	1,715.00	
		113,699.49
		R. 1,434,404.66

**REPORT OF THE AMERICAN SECTION FROM
NOV. 17, 1915, TO JAN. 1, 1916.**

On October 25, 1915, \$100,000 was sent to the American Consul at Warsaw for distribution by a committee consisting of the following: Dr. Samuel Posnanski, H. Farbstein, M. Rundstein, Rabbi Jehuda Segal, Joel Wegmeister and Levi Lewin-Epstein. Following is a report of the activities of this Committee which has been given the name of "The American Section", since its institution on November 17, 1915, up to the end of the year. Some idea of the magnitude of the task of relieving the suffering in Poland may be gained when it is noted that although the greatest economy was exercised almost \$50,000 was expended in the period of 44 days covered by the report, and that this sum when divided among the absolutely destitute in Warsaw only, amounted to only 10 kopeks per day per head—and the price of bread is 12 kopeks per pound.

In the darkest hour when, having entirely exhausted its funds, the special Relief Commission for War Victims of the Jewish Community found itself in a most difficult position; when all that had been done during the past sixteen months of misery and misfortune to rescue the many thousands of war sufferers seemed about to be undone; when we, with heavy hearts, were compelled to see the hands stretched out for a piece of dry bread pushed aside; when the air was full of the lamentations and the groans of the poor hunted victims of cold and of hunger—at this very hour came, like a blessing from Providence, relief from our brothers in America.

When the American Consul here informed us that a remittance of \$100,000 had been sent to us from America, to be distributed by a committee of six desig-

nated members, one of these, namely, Podlischevski, was in Russia and consequently could not participate in the activities of the committee. We therefore elected in his place the treasurer of the Relief Committee for War Victims of the Executive of the Jewish Community of Warsaw, M. Rundstein. All the designated persons have been constituted as a special committee under the name of The American Section of the Relief Committee for War Sufferers, so that this committee now consists of 3 members of the Relief Committee and 3 representatives of other relief organizations.

The officers of the Section follow: First President, Dr. Samuel Poznanski; Second President and Secretary, H. Farbstein; Treasurer, M. Rundstein. The other members are Rabbi Jehuda Segal, Joel Wegmeister, and Levi Lewin-Epstein.

I. Brest-Litovsk.

To the former misfortunes of our brethren was added a new horror and that was the mass expulsion of the entire population of Brest-Litovsk for military reasons. This evacuation was completed in the course of a single day so that the population was unable to carry away any of its belongings. It is impossible to imagine the helplessness and the misery of these poor masses who were now for the third time compelled to leave their homes. Relief had to be forthcoming immediately and without the least hesitation. To our satisfaction we can report that the first relief funds came from the contribution of our American brethren. A part of these unfortunate people, about 6,000 souls, were settled in various townlets and villages; the remainder, that is the greater part, were sent to the districts of Lukov, Biala, Międzyrzec, Siedlce, Radzim, and other places. For provisions and clothing for these people we have thus far expended about 12,000 roubles. The relief is so divided that it comes to about 10 kopeks per day per person. In addition to this, kitchens and tea houses were established in the larger places such as Lukov, Siedlce, and others.

II. The Organization for the Repatriation of Homeless Jews.

The Organization for the Repatriation of Homeless Jews was established when, through the capture of Warsaw, communication between our city and the Polish *hinterland* was re-established and it was possible to send back to their homes Jewish fugitives who had taken refuge in Warsaw. The number of these was about 80,000. Of these, the number who were receiving a weekly pension from the Relief Committee was 50,000, to which number must be added those needy persons who were receiving relief sporadically.

Of these 50,000 homeless, the Organization for Repatriation gradually returned the greater number to their homes when the condition of the homes made their return even half-way possible. The Organization gave relief in various forms to the repatriated in their native places—the selling of provisions below cost, tea houses, dining rooms, distribution of provisions and fuel gratis, and, not the least, the reestablishment of ritual baths, because the Jews of rural districts were unwilling to settle down without them. Closely related to these activities, it appeared necessary in some places to give relief in the form of loans by which a great many of the unfortunate were very successfully helped. Therefore, the partial rebuilding of some of the ruined homes was undertaken and money was lent to tradesmen, small shopkeepers, etc., in order to keep up the

work in the various places. In this way, a great number of persons were put on their feet again who were on the brink of becoming professional beggars. For this purpose, the committee has required so far 25,000 roubles from the American Section.

III. Relief Section for Homeless.

In those cases where the homes of fugitives were so ruined that a return to them at short notice, and especially in winter, was out of the question, the repatriation naturally could not be undertaken, and for this reason about 8,000 homeless persons were compelled to remain, in addition to a considerable number of destitute persons requiring aid who had not been registered.

In order to afford relief for these last-mentioned homeless people, a special relief section was instituted which drew the funds it needed from the American Fund. Among these homeless, there were many Rabbis whose homes had been entirely ruined and who are being especially cared for by the Relief Section.

For the support of these homeless fugitives and Rabbis, the American Section has paid out thus far 25,000 roubles monthly, which amounts to 10 kopeks per day per person. When it is considered that a pound of bread costs 12 kopeks, it can be seen what a minimum of help this sum affords.

IV. Soup Kitchens.

With the outbreak of the war, many thousands of laborers, artisans, salespeople, and even merchants and manufacturers were thrown into complete destitution by the stoppage of commerce and industry, and were threatened with a famine with all its horrible consequences.

Quick help had to be organized. The local aid society, "Ezra," immediately established cheap soup kitchens. Thirteen of these were opened where, for 3 kopeks, and later on, for nothing, a dinner consisting of a half pound of bread and a portion of nourishing soup could be had. The number of such dinners reached a total of 23,000 daily. Although this number was only a drop in the ocean of misery and poverty, and it was heartrending to see how many of the poor people had to be turned away with empty stomachs yet we were compelled to limit ourselves on account of the lack of means. With the interruption of communication, the chief sources of support for these kitchens were cut off, so that not only the further development, but even the very existence of the kitchens, was endangered and the cessation of this activity was imminent. Again, it was the American Section which provided a handsome donation of 15,000 roubles, and thus the famine which threatened so many thousands was entirely averted.

V. Relief for Persons Without Work.

A special relief commission was founded to relieve the large number of workless persons and ruined merchants who saw themselves forced to walk the streets on account of the entire suspension of manufacturing and industry.

Among these unfortunates, distress had reached a crisis. It must be remembered that these people had not only never in their lives been dependent on public benevolence, but even had themselves supported charitable work. It will be sufficient to give an idea of the tragic situation of this class by citing the fact that some who, in times of peace, had homes for which they paid about

1,000 roubles a year, now, without their knowledge, had to be sent a couple of pounds of dry bread daily by the Relief Committee. These are persons who are so proud that they would rather die of famine than stretch out their hands for charity. There were a number of suicides among them. The American Section came to the rescue also of these victims of the war. It established 3 sub-committees as follows: (1) for impoverished shopkeepers; (2) for artisans, and (3) for laborers. The sum of 15,500 roubles was expended for these cases.

VI. Cheap Bread.

Together with the great increase in the prices of all foodstuffs, the price of bread rose enormously. At this moment, bread costs 12 kopeks per pound. As it is impossible for the homeless who receive a dole of 10 kopeks from the Relief Committee to buy bread at such a price, the American Section has instituted the sale of bread at 6 kopeks per pound, and up to this time, has expended 3,600 roubles for this purpose.

Three free soup kitchens are also maintained by the American Section at an expense of 3,000 roubles monthly.

VII. Homes for Children.

As a consequence of the flight of many thousands of refugees to Warsaw, the streets of the city were overflowing with children who had no one to look after them. There was confusion and disorder and on account of their constant stay in the streets, these children were becoming demoralized and vulgarized. The Petrograd Relief Committee had established special homes for these children where they were well cared for, instructed, fed and clad. After the interruption of communication, these institutions remained without means. There were in them also children of reservists and others whose parents or bread-winners were in America. The religious schools, or Talmud Torahs, are also maintained by the American Section. There are at the present time about 4,000 pupils in these places. The budgets of these homes amount to 5,000 roubles per month.

VIII. Workshops for Homeless Girls.

The American Section has also undertaken the maintenance of workshops for 150 homeless girls of whom 50 have already been returned to their homes, and 100 still remain in Warsaw. In these workshops the girls receive some technical instruction from 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Millinery, embroidery, neckwear and underwear making, the manufacture of artificial flowers, and so forth, are taught. From 5 to 8 instruction in reading and writing is given. For this purpose the Section has appropriated the sum of 400 roubles monthly.

IX. Clothing for the Poor.

A matter of considerable importance is the distribution of clothing among the poor. This is as great a necessity as that of feeding, especially at this season of the year. Cold, malnutrition, and the lack of fuel cause the outbreak of much sickness among the destitute. To prevent this, the American Section has opened a special department for the distribution of clothing and shoes. 3,000 roubles per month are expended for this purpose.

X. Protection for Homeless Girls.

The extreme destitution of the homeless has resulted, in many cases, in the demoralization of their daughters. In order to minimize this evil, we have entered into cooperation with the local Woman's Protective Organization in order to maintain a home for 200 homeless girls. To this purpose, the American Section devotes 1,500 roubles per month.

XI. Loans.

The Relief Committee of the Jewish Community established, on November 1, 1915, a section under the supervision of Dr. Klumel, for the purpose of making small loans, from 25 roubles up to 200 roubles. This department cares especially for the following classes: first, artisans; second, small manufacturers; third, dealers and merchants of the second and third grade who, as a consequence of the war, had lost their capital and could no longer carry on their businesses. Applications came flowing in so that by January 1, 1916, about 600 had been received for loans amounting to a total of from sixty to seventy thousand roubles. About 120 applications were favorably acted upon and amounted to a loan of 6,000 roubles, which was appropriated by the American Section for this purpose. Preference was given to artisans and small dealers. The further reception of applications had to be discontinued on account of the lack of means, and the applications of 500 which had already come in could not be satisfied. A similar subvention of 6,000 roubles for the same purpose was given to the local Society for the Relief of War Sufferers, Grzybow.

XII. "A Drop of Milk."

To a special category of war victims who are often overlooked in the rapid organization of relief, belong the poor infants of the homeless whose only nourishment, as is well known, is the milk of the mother. On account of the bad and insufficient nourishment of the mother, these babies were unable to get any benefit from this source and a large mortality among them resulted. To rescue these innocent victims, the Petrograd Jewish Relief Committee established a fund under the name of "A Drop of Milk." With the interruption of communications, this absolutely essential fund became unavailable. Thanks to the American Section the work in this direction has been maintained and 1,500 roubles monthly is devoted to it.

XIII. Relief for the Entire Occupied Territory.

Many thousands of fugitives from all parts of the occupied territory are concentrated in Warsaw, which is the largest center of refuge for Jews. After the organization of the American Section, these victims were naturally cared for. Besides, however, it was decided to send delegates to all places which had suffered most by the events of the war for the purpose of studying on the spot the needs of the Jewish population and of establishing local relief committees consisting of the representatives of the Jewish communities. In the meanwhile, until these committees are actually organized, direct relief is given by the American Section in the most urgent cases. For instance, we have sent considerable sums to Novo-Grodek, Bialystok, Slonim, Brzeziny.

XIV. Relief for the Families of Emigrants to America.

In our city, as also in the country, there live thousands of Jews who have relatives in America and who, before the war broke out, used to receive help from them regularly. With the interruption of postal communication with America, these remittances have naturally stopped. The people who had been receiving them apply daily at the American Section because they have been left entirely without means. In order to help these people, the American Section distributes 2,000 roubles monthly. The means at the disposition of the American Section do not allow of a permanent contribution to these families of emigrants, and only the early and continuous help from their relatives in America will save them from misery.

XV. American Information Bureau.

In order to inform the American emigrants of the deplorable situation of their relatives here, the American Section has opened an information bureau which sends news free of charge from applicants to their relatives in America and also handles the remittances which are sent from America and the responses of the recipients.

XVI. Status of the American Fund.

By reason of the expenditures which have been mentioned in this report, the American fund has been reduced one-half. The remaining sum is but a drop of balm in the sea of misery and suffering of the Jewish population when it is compared to the work which is still necessary.

III. AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

REPORT OF ISRAELITISCHE ALLIANZ OF VIENNA.

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ISRAELITISCHE ALLIANZ ZU WIEN.

President.....	DR. ALFRED STERN.
First Vice-President.....	DR. ARTHUR KURANDA.
Second Vice-President.....	DR. FELIX KATZAU.
Third Vice-President.....	<i>Hofrat</i> CAMILL KURANDA. (Member of Imperial Diet.)
Secretary.....	REV. DR. ARMAND KAMINKA.

Michael Benies,
Richard Bettelheim,
Ferdinand Bloch,
Dr. Josef Breuer,
Moritz B. Eissler,
Professor Dr. Sal. Ehrmann,
Chief Rabbi Dr. M. Güdemann,
Dr. Wilhelm Ritter von Guttman,

Generalrat Adolf Klein,
Hofrat Dr. Josef Löwner,
Dr. Jacob Nirenstein,
Wilhelm Pappenheim,
Dr. Bruno Pollack Edler v. Parnau,
Professor Dr. Josef Pollak,
Julius Reitlinger,
Leopold Sachs Edler von Sachsenhall

COMMITTEE IN HUNGARY.

Budapest:

Ober Rabbiner, Hoppel Reich,
Adolph Frankel, President Orthodox Jews in Hungary,
Leopold Grossberg, Editor Allgemeine Jud. Zeitung.

Pressburg:

Rabbi Akiba Schreiber,
Lazar Gestatner, President Kultus Gemeinde.

Ungvar:

Rabbi Lazar Löw.

Huntzdorf:

Rabbi Samuel Rosenberg.

Laszo, Saros Co.:

Jacob Zauber.

Miskolcz:

Jonas Firth.

The following paragraphs are taken from a report addressed by the Israelitische Allianz zu Wien to the American Ambassador at Vienna under date of February 17, 1916.

Persons Requiring Aid.

Those requiring aid taken as a whole may be divided into two categories: the first being those who, owing to the events of the war, have either been forced by the authorities to seek shelter in western Austria, or have voluntarily left the war region; the second category consisting of those who either remained in the towns suffering from the operations of war or have since returned to them. With regard to the help given to the first category of fugitives, it was chiefly undertaken by the State. They were given free shelter in special barracks erected for them, together with clothing and linen, and received a krone per day per head towards their food. Further, these fugitives numbering some 400,000 persons, were also amply cared for by private action in such places where they were interned, where naturally they were allowed perfect freedom. The Israelitische Allianz could here limit itself to supplementary activity. Nevertheless, as may be gathered from the detailed reports forwarded to America, this alone has already amounted to several hundred thousand kronen and will continue to require more.

Thousands of Widows—Tens of Thousands of Orphans.

Far more ample means must, however, in the future be placed at disposal and in an ever-increasing amount too, for those sufferers by the war who remained in their homes and those successively returning to them, as till now no action for their relief has been taken on the part of the State, and they have no share in any of the forms of relief granted to fugitives. For them it is purely and simply a question of public charity, and in this they are entirely dependent on their co-religionists as their only source of help. The misery and suffering of these people baffles all description. Their homes have been so devastated that both those who remained behind and those returning to them are mostly obliged to pass the winter in damp and cold earth-holes, with foul straw for their beds and bare of all clothing. Cholera, spotted typhus and dysentery daily cause large gaps among them. And for the Jewish population this terrible misery is further increased and urged to the utmost by a series of facts which specially touches them. Almost the entire male population of the larger places in Bukovina and Galicia, except such as are serving in the army, have been dragged off by the Russians and sent to Siberia, many of them have been murdered in a terrible way, so that virtually thousands of widows and tens of thousands of orphans remain behind. And this misery is still further intensified by the following circumstances: By far the larger number of marriages in Galicia and Bukovina are merely of a ritual nature, and are not recognized as legal by the State, such a wife being regarded but as a concubine and her children as illegitimate. Therefore, as all the male population of Bukovina and Galicia between the ages of eighteen and fifty capable of bearing arms are now serving

in the army, the families of those who have contracted such marriages do not receive such support as, according to law, is granted to the legal members of the families of those men now in the field.

Individual Relief Impossible.

In view of these conditions, it is hopeless to think of giving individual aid to all these unfortunates, and this for purely technical reasons, and moreover because in order to give effectual individual relief, such immense sums would be requisite that the most strenuous efforts on the part of private charity would be in striking contradiction to the actual needs.

For this reason such individual help could only be thought of in rare and exceptional cases, and the means placed at disposition are primarily handed over to such organizations which seemed best capable of ameliorating the sufferings of all. These means are preferably employed for the establishment and upkeep of people's kitchens, warm rooms and tea-rooms, and more especially for the rescue of destitute children in danger of physical and moral ruin, by the founding of homes for children and asylums for the aged and sick, for which the money collected finds ample use. Further, societies which advance sums of money to workmen and craftsmen for the purchases of tools and raw materials are likewise amply supported.

It is a foregone conclusion that the disbursements be made with relative economy, for unfortunately there is a sad prospect of these aids having to be given not only during the immeasurable length of the war, but also for a long time after the conclusion of peace, a continuation of the misery and sad conditions of the Jews in Galicia and Bukovina must be taken into account.

Auxiliary Committees.

To ensure an adequate distribution of the funds according to the facts of a case, three large auxiliary committees have been established on the part of the *Israelitische Allianz* in Lemberg, Premysl and Cracow, which serve for the present as executives for East, Central and West Galicia, to whom requests for help on the part of municipalities are assigned for report, and to whom the right of initiative has been ceded. These committees send their own delegates to continually travel through the district allotted to them in order to make exhaustive inquiries on the spot. In addition to these committees, special executive committees have been formed in large towns such as Kolomea, Jaroslau, Brody and Stanislau.

On this occasion the *Israelitische Allianz* cannot hide the fact that it may perhaps have exceeded the literal instructions of the American Relief Committee as to its activity and the expenditure of the funds so generously sent, in so far as they have been forced to extend their field of operation to that part of Russian Poland now under the administration of Austria, for the Jewish population of these districts, in consequence of the war events and particularly because of the Russian retreat, has suffered in the same manner as their co-religionists of Galicia and Bukovina.

For this reason the Alliance has lately sent their secretary from their central office in Vienna to travel through the chief towns and governmental seats, Lublin, Petrikoff, Radom and Kielce, there to form their own relief committees as executives, and already monetary help has been placed at their disposition for about eighty of the suffering towns and villages.

From what has been said, Your Excellency will gather that on the one hand it is impossible to give the actual number of sufferers by the war receiving help from us, we must therefore limit ourselves to saying that one and a half million persons is not too small an estimate to answer the questions in detail put by the American committees in reference to this. On the other hand, it is impossible to reply to the request to specify the amount necessary for the present year, 1916, otherwise than to draw attention to the fact that a continuation of the present distress must unfortunately with certainty be expected for the duration of this year and that the distress will be considerably intensified by the fact that when the fugitives are successively sent back to their native places, entirely without means of sustenance, in consequence of the cessation of State aid, they will be entirely dependent on private charity.

The relief work in Galicia and Bukowina was supervised by two committees, The Jewish Relief Committee for East Galicia, with headquarters at Lemberg, and the Jewish Central Relief Committee for West Galicia, with headquarters at Cracow. The personnel of these two committees is given below:

Jewish Relief Committee for East Galicia.

Chairman.....JACOB STROH.
 First Vice-President.....PROF. SAMUEL BROMBERG.
 Second Vice-President.....LEON WOHL.
 Secretaries.....PROF. DR. BERNHARD HAUSNER,
 LAZAR GOLDBERG.

Herman Back,	Religious Teacher,	Dr. Michael Ringel,
Rabbi Leib Braude,	Moses Lamm,	David Rubenzahl,
Dr. Moritz Brendel,	Dr. Anselm Landau,	Nathan Schapira,
Emanuel Dresdner,	Adolph Lindenberger,	Oswald Schargel,
Dr. Karl Einaugler,	Berl Locker,	Prof. Leon Schleicher,
Rabbi Samuel Guttman,	Prof. Solomon Mandel,	Ladislaus Schleyen,
Dr. Cécilie Klaften,	Laura Olbert,	Dr. Rubin Sokal,
Bernhard Krolik,	Simon Orange,	Michal Ulam.
	Dr. Ava Reichenstein,	

Jewish Central Relief Committee for West Galicia.

Chairman, JOSEPH SARE.
 DR. SAMUEL TILLES, President of the Jewish Community.
 DR. ADOLPH GROSS, Member of Imperial Diet.
 PROF. DR. JOSEPH ROSENBLATT, Chairman of the Israelitische Allianz.
 DR. HERMAN HIRSCH, Representative of the Order B'nai Brith.

RELIEF WORK FOR GALICIA AND BUKOWINA.

(Up to December 31, 1915.)

Place	Chairman of Local Committee	Purpose of Subvention	Amount Kronen
Belz		*L	4,000
Bircza		†P	1,250
Bobrka		L	1,500
Bohorodzany		L	1,500
Bolechov	Dr. T. Blumenthal		1,000
Bobozovce	Aba Reiss		
Brody	Martin Balban	People's kitchens, orphan asylum and infirmary	11,700
Buczacz	Michal Kornblut	L	3,000
Bukaczovce		L	3,000
Busk	Osias Karavan	L	2,500
Chyrov		L	2,500
Czernelica		Also for Horodenka; L	3,000
Czernovitz			
Dembica	Chaim Mahler		800
Dobromil		Distribution of potatoes and other provisions, and tea houses	2,300
Dolina		L	3,000
Delatyn		L	2,000
Drohobycz	Rabbi D. B. Margolies	People's kitchens and assistance to individuals	5,250
Dunajov		L	1,000
Felsztyn		L	2,500
Gliniany	Dr. Jacob Korkis	L	6,500
Gologory	Isak Davidsohn		
Gorlice	Dr. Stern		5,000
Grodek	Rabbi Jos. Klieger	L	800
Gvozdziec		L	2,500
Halicz	Joseph Schein		
Horodenka	Berel Spirer	L	See Czernelica
Horozanka		L	1,000
Hussakov		Distribution of potatoes	1,250
Janov	Joseph Frankel	Also for Javorov; L	1,500
Jaroslau	J. Strisover		4,000
Jaryozov novy		{ Refugees from Sieniawa	1,000
		{ For Peoples' kitchens; L	1,600
Jaslo	Boguslav Steinhaus		1,000
Javorov			See Janov
Jasloviec		L	1,000
Jezierna	Wolf Fischer	L	1,000
Kalusz		L	2,500
Kamionka strum	Rabbi Marcus Diamant	L	2,000
Kolomea	{ Elias Kris	Children's schools	9,300
	{ Marcus Schiller	People's kitchens and refugees	
Komarno		L	2,500
Krukienice		L	600
Lysiec		L	800
Magierov	M. Wachs	L	2,000
Monasterzyska	S. Safril	L	1,000

* Lemberg Relief Committee.

† Peremysl Committee.

Place	Chairman of Local Committee	Purpose of Subvention	Amount Kronen
Mosiciska		*L	2,500
Mosty wielkie		L	2,500
Nadvorna		L	2,000
Narajov	Rabbi Beresch Sim	L	1,000
Narol		L	2,500
Niemirov	Dr. Rosenberg	L	3,000
Ottynia		L	4,000
Podhajce	Dr. Leon Salpeter	L	2,500
Pomorzany	Max Tierhaus	L	1,000
Potok Zloty		L	1,000
Przemysl	Dr. B. Gans	People's kitchens and distribution of potatoes	2,500
Przemyslany	Dr. Jacob Schenker	L	5,500
Radymno		Distribution of potatoes	2,200
Radzivillov (Volhynia)			1,500
Rava ruska	Samuel Schaffel	L	2,500
Rohatyn	Dr. Zeghaus	L	5,000
Rudki		L	2,000
Rzeszov	Nathan Levin		
Sadova wieszna		L	2,500
Sambor	Aron Levin		
Sassov	Wolf Landesberg	L	1,500
Sieniava		Also for Jaroslau	5,000
Skole	Dr. Eichel		1,000
Sniatyn	David Goldes	L	4,000
Stanislau	{ Rabbi Edm. Rauch Os. Blumenfeld	Peoples' kitchens and distribution of wood	7,000
Stara Sol		L †P	800
Stary Sambor		L	2,000
Stryj	Borak Selig	L	
Svirz			
Szczerczec	David Chill	L	2,000
Tarnobczeg	Dr. Wilf. Reben		
Tlumacz	Jacob Seidmann	L	2,000
Toporov		L	2,500
Turka		For other places	1,250
Tysmenica		L	3,000
Uhnov	Rabbi Rokach	L	1,500
Zaleszczyki		L	2,000
Zalosce		L	2,500
Zborov		L	1,500
Zloczov	Dr. Isak Mittleman	L	8,000
Zydaczov		L	4,000
Zelov (Russian-Poland)			1,000
Bilgoraj (Russian-Poland)			1,000
Kolbussova	Dr. W. Rabinovitch		
Ulanov	Dr. David Fey in Niskv		
	Dr. Lovy in Niskv		
Total			K. 247,000

* Lemberg Relief Committee.

† Paremysl Committee.

For the further needs of the enumerated 90 places for assistance for additional places in Galicia, as also in Bukowina, Russian-Poland and in Volhynia, there was appropriated for people's kitchens, provisions and the protection of children.....K.	450,000
For other assistance.....	150,000
For loans to business men.....	250,000
	<hr/>
Total.....K.	1,097,900
For the support of refugees until the end of December, 1915, according to table.....	462,118
	<hr/>
	K. 1,560,018

In addition to the places enumerated in the foregoing table, the following places have also received assistance:

GALICIA AND BUKOWINA.

Baranov, Bialyjamien, Chodorov, Cholojov, Cieszanov, Dynov, Grodzisko, Kolbuszowa, Jezupol, Krakowiec, Kroszienko, Krystonopol, Kulaczkowce, Lanczyn, Lemberg, Lezajsk, Majdan, Nisko, Pilzno, Podkamien, Radziechov, Ropozyce, Rozvadov, Rudnik, Rymanov, Sokal, Strzeliska novs, Tartakov, Ulanov, Varez, Wiszniovczyk, Vorochta, Zablotov.

RUSSIAN-POLAND.

Through the Relief Committee in Lublin and Petrikau—

Annapol, Baranov, Belchatov, Belzice, Bikupol, Bilgoraj, Bychava, Chodel, Frampol, Glush, Gorey, Gorzkov, Hrubieszov, Irena, Izbica, Janov, Jozefov, Kazimirz, Konska volja, Krasnik, Krasnostav, Krzescov, Lenczna, Lubartov, Lukov, Markuszov kurov, Modiboczice, Nalenczov, Novo Alexandria, Novo Radomsk, Opole, Piaski lutevski, Polavy, Rachov, Rospschi, Sulejov, Szczbrzeszyn, Tarnograd, Tomaszov, Turobin Urzendov b. Krasnik, Vomvulnica, Vysokie, Zaklikov, Zamosc, Zelov, Zolkievka.

Through the Relief Committee in Radom—

Bialobrezezi, Ciepeliow, Drzecice, Glovaxzov, Gnievoszov-Granica, Ilza' Kedlinsk, Kazenov, Klvov, Konsk, Koprizvnica, Kozienice, Lipsko, Magnuezew, Malenec, Odrzvol, Opoczno, Ostrovice, Osorov, Raduszczyca, Ryczyvol, Sienzo, Skabrczysko, Stromiec, Tarlov, Vasniöv, Viesbice, Virzbnik, Zarnov, Zvolen, Radon.

Through the Relief Committee in Kielce—

Pinczov, Dzialoscize, Skalniex, Checiny, Lopuszno, Sopkov, Bodzentin, Novo Slupje, Suchednjov, Miechov, Slomnik, Proszovice, Valkskions, Olkusz. Pilica, Volbrom, Vloszova, Szczekoczyn, Malogoszez, Jendscejov, Woidslav, Chmelnik, Busk, Szidlov, Stopnice, Viszlca, Nove Miasto Korczyn (Neustadt), Kielce.

**RELIEF ON BEHALF OF THE REFUGEES ADMINISTERED BY THE
ISRAELITISCHE ALLIANZ ZU WIEN IN COOPERATION WITH
THE JEWISH COMMUNITY AND THE RELIEF COM-
MITTEE IN WEST AUSTRIA, UP TO
DECEMBER 31, 1915.**

Total Subventions of the Israelitische Allianz zu Wien, up to
December 31, 1915.

	Kronen
Vienna.....	151,090
Bohemia.....	131,574
Moravia.....	98,310
Hungary.....	66,588
Various assistance.....	4,340
General assistance for refugees and other war sufferers.....	10,216
Total.....	462,118

VIENNA.

(About 100,000 Jewish fugitives without means.)

	Disbursed Out of Local Funds	Subvention of Allianz
	Kronen	Kronen
Aid for fugitives by Israelitische Allianz.....	215,000	.....
Clothing for children of fugitives.....	30,000	4,450
People's kitchens.....	400,000	27,200
Tea-rooms and distribution of bread.....	.....	4,700
To supplement government aid:		
Through central office.....	250,000	55,000
Direct to rabbis, teachers, students, etc....	.....	59,740
Total.....	.....	151,090

BOHEMIA.

Relief Committees of the Jewish Community	Number of Refugees	Disbursed Out of Local Funds	Subvention of Allianz
		Kronen	Kronen
Arnau.....	200	4,200	
		†3,800	600
Auscha.....	*267	*5,000	400
Aussig a. E.....	1,450	22,430	
		†27,000	1,000
Bergreichenstein.....	157	193	
		†1,747	400
Bilin.....	*800	*5,000	400
Bodenbach.....	1,800	14,600	
		†2,500	2,000
B. Leipa.....	2,000	5,000	
		†12,000	1,000
Brux.....	1,532	10,200	1,000
		†29,000	
Buchau.....	*212	.....	250
Budweis.....	*5,042	*30,000	13,000
Budyn.....	*150	.....	200
Caslau.....	520	2,400	
		†1,855	500
Chlumetz.....	*268	.....	300
Chotebor.....	*320	.....	200
Chrudim.....	1,200	.....	500
Dasic.....	*180	.....	350
Dauba.....	800	2,500	
		†1,600	1,000
Dux.....	*1,400	7,000	
		†3,000	1,500
Elbekostletz.....	252	456	
		†1,700	300
Elbogen.....	1,060	2,300	
		†4,900	1,500
Falkenau.....	300	2,150	
		†7,880	900
Fransenband.....	1,400	18,500	
		†60,000	5,800
Friedland.....	*689	*2,880	800
Gablonz a. N.....	766	18,350	700
Goltch Jenikau.....	92	†300	200
Habern.....	92	†850	200
Hermanmestcs.....	354	†3,300	300
Hohenelbe.....	*210	*630	300
Hokau.....	.....	.....	100
Holitz.....	*150	.....	300
Horitz.....	*560	.....	650
Hostau.....	461	†500	500
Jechnitz.....	300	2,400	
		†800	600
Jicin.....	*350	.....	500
Jungbunzlau.....	689	†3,500	500
Kaadcn.....	1,500	*5,500	2,500
Karbitz.....	230	.....	300
Karlsbad.....	3,400	46,000	
		†30,000	9,000

BOHEMIA—Continued.

Relief Committees of the Jewish Community	Number of Refugees	Disbursed out of Local Funds	Subvention of Allianz
		Kronen	Kronen
Kladno.....	3,360	4,900	
		†2,160	1,900
Königssaal.....	197	2,000	
		†2,500	500
Königstadt.....	*220	.....	500
Königswart.....	317	3,100	
		†1,100	500
Kolin.....	*1,000	.....	600
Komotau.....	*1,150	*10,000	2,300
Kralup a. M.....	*600	.....	400
Kuttenberg.....	668	156	
		†2,300	750
Laun.....	*200	*2,570	400
Leitmeritz.....	256	3,900	
		†4,400	200
Libochovitz.....	144	900	
		†900	400
Lobositz.....	*153	*3,000	850
Lubenz.....	*239	.....	500
Luck.....	150	1,000	
		†1,000	200
Marienbad.....	*1,198	*8,025	7,600
Melnik.....	620	5,000	
		†1,200	1,600
Mies.....	1,500	4,320	
		†2,000	400
Mnischek.....	.....	.....	200
Munchengratz.....	724	1,950	
		†3,750	1,600
Nimburg.....	642	495	
		†453	500
Pardubitz.....	*300	.....	400
Perutz.....	.....	.....	100
Petschau.....	*1,000	.....	1,000
Pilgram.....	*550	.....	300
Pilsen.....	14,000	134,750	
		†76,044	27,600
Podebrad.....	340	2,164	
		†800	550
Podersam.....	758	1,250	
		†3,350	1,100
Postelberg.....	*393	*5,000	500
Prag.....	5,700	470,560	
		†250,000	200
Pribam.....	400	1,500	
		†6,400	1,000
Rakonitz.....	434	6,740	
		†6,740	300
Raudnitz a. E.....	*160	*2,500	700
Reichenau.....	1,040	†6,760	1,700
Reichenberg.....	*2,400	.....
Rumburg.....	2,000	12,235	
		†5,000	3,000

BOHEMIA—Concluded.

Relief Committees of the Jewish Community	Number of Refugees	Disbursed Out of Local Funds	Subvention of Allianz
		Kronen	Kronen
Saaz.....	3,700	1,000	
		†2,400	3,550
Schlan.....	1,009	8,500	
		†2,400	3,550
Soborten.....	*180	.....	300
Strakonitz.....	*700	.....	500
Tabor.....	*200	*3,000	250
Tachau.....	750	5,329	
		†8,320	600
Teplitz.....	*1,090	.....
Trautenau.....	*550	*6,000	1,000
Tarnau.....	500	3,540	
		†2,315	400
Unt. Kaalovitz.....	120	1,500	200
Varnsdorf.....	595	4,200	
		†6,100	800
Vlaschim.....	608	550	
		†1,600	1,000
Volin.....	350	2,300	400
Zaluzan.....	.....	.....	200
Various places.....	.....	.....	400
Prayer books, etc.....	.....	.....	2,424
Total.....			131,574

HUNGARY.

Relief Committees of the Jewish Community	Number of Refugees	Disbursed Out of Local Funds	Subvention of Allianz
			Kronen
Budapest.....	.....	.....	61,115
Grossvardein.....	30,000	.....	3,473
Pressburg.....	.....	.....	2,000
Total.....			66,588

MORAVIA.

Relief Committees of the Jewish Community	Number of Refugees	Disbursed Out of Local Funds	Subvention of Allianz
		Kronen	Kronen
Brunn.....	6,182	124,420	300
Damboritz.....	*640	.....	500
Gaja.....	5,570	45,000	
		‡5,000	11,750
Holleschau.....	400	‡5,500	300
Kanitz.....	212	6,000	200
Kostel.....	150	1,750	
		‡500	200
Leitomischl.....	.....	.....	100
Lindenburg.....	*350	3,000	400
M. Trubau.....	**1,800	715	
		‡3,561	1,600
Neutitschein.....	2,000	2,875	1,200
Nikolsburg.....	8,000	20,000	
		‡29,000	51,250
Olmütz.....	255	31,000	
		‡14,500	300
Pohrlitz.....	*4,280	*40,000	10,750
Strassnitz.....	*180	.....	300
Trebitsch.....	*50	*200	200
Ung. Hradisch.....	**89,850	8,510	
		‡104,430	1,500
Vischau.....	280	1,025	
		‡500	400
Zwittau for Policka.....	900	1,000	
		‡2,000	800
Refugees in Nikolsburg, Pohrlitz, Gaya a. Kanitz.....	.....	.....	16,260
Total.....			98,310

* Figures as of last summer (1914). Later figures not available.

† Cost of supplies distributed.

‡ Cost of supplies distributed not included.

** Way stations en route.

†† Includes 60,000 kronen for Galician refugees in Hungary.

MISCELLANEOUS GROUPS OF REFUGEES.

Relief Committees of the Jewish Community	Number of Refugees	Disbursed Out of Local Funds	Subvention of Allianz
		Kronen	Kronen
Amstetten.....	400	.....	600
Bruck a. L.....	1,000	.....	540
Gars.....	35	.....	100
Graz.....	800	14,000	2,000
Vaidhofen a. Th.....	.....	.....	100
Sarajev.....	2,000	.....	1,000
Total.....			4,340

IV. GREECE AND TURKEY, EXCLUSIVE OF PALESTINE.

In October, 1915, the Joint Distribution Committee sent a first appropriation of \$5,000 to the Hon. Henry Morgenthau, American Ambassador at Constantinople, for distribution in Turkey. The following letter, dated November 16, 1915, from Ambassador Morgenthau describes the manner in which this sum was distributed:

With reference to the \$5,000.00 which you sent me for distribution amongst the needy Jews outside of Palestine, I desire to inform you that after having conferred with the Grand Rabbi here, I concluded to distribute the amount in question (for which I obtained Ltq. 1,219.51 at the rate of 4.10) in the following proportions:

Received		Ltq. 1,219. 51
Adrianople	Ltq. 100. 00	
Dardenelles	100. 00	
Aleppo	100. 00	
Smyrna	100. 00	
Beirut	50. 00	
Broussa	50. 00	
		500. 00
		Ltq. 719. 51
Paid for Commission and telegraphs		4. 31
		Ltq. 715. 20

I have sent to the various local relief committees the above specified amounts and enclose herewith such receipts as I have thus far obtained from them. As you will notice from the enclosed receipt of Grand Rabbi Nahoum, I have already paid Ltq. 200 to the Constantinople Relief Committee, so that I have now a balance of Ltq. 515.20 which I shall pay them at the rate of Ltq. 215 a month.

I am sending you with this mail a few photographs showing the distribution of this fund among Jews in one of the suburbs of Constantinople. The misery that one can witness here is simply appalling, and I assure you that the timely assistance of your Committee is deeply appreciated by all the Jews here.

Committee for Dardenelles and Gallipoli

Following is a report of the Relief Committee for the Sufferers of the Dardenelles and Gallipoli submitted to the American Ambassador on September 22, 1915:

Six months ago, following events which are familiar to you, the Jews of Dardenelles as well as the entire population of that city were obliged to abandon

their homes and to seek refuge in a certain number of neighboring localities, such as Lapsaki, Gallipoli, Bigha, Constantinople, and the villages of Dardenelles. Our co-religionists, the greater part of whom live from hand to mouth, suddenly found themselves deprived of all resources and without shelter. To crown their misery it was on the eve of the Passover holidays which every Jew wished to observe scrupulously. As the community of Dardenelles had not had the time to prepare matzoth, rich and poor ran the risk of being compelled to eat ordinary bread during the entire festival. A desperate appeal on behalf of the poor was thereupon addressed to His Eminence, the Grand Rabbi of Turkey, and to the Order B'nai B'rith, which were not slow to consider it and to take the necessary steps to aid the unfortunate families. The Community of Dardenelles practiced a number of economies and sent them sixty pounds Turkish which made possible the distribution of relief to almost all the needy.

After the Passover, the situation of these families improved but slightly. Their number had a tendency to increase because those who had some resources exhausted them little by little and finally augmented the number of the needy. It was impossible to abandon these unfortunate persons to their fate. It was necessary to cast about for some means of supplying them with their daily bread, although this task would be a very difficult one. While His Eminence, the Grand Rabbi, the members of the Society B'nai B'rith, and the notables of Dardenelles were studying at the capital the best means for coming to the aid of these unfortunate people, it was learned that their number had doubled, perhaps tripled, the inhabitants of Gallipoli also having been compelled to leave their homes, to lose their livelihood and to seek asylum elsewhere, some even as far as Rodosto, Panderma, Tchardag and Lapsaki.

Following the receipt of pressing dispatches and letters which were arriving from all parts to His Eminence and to the Society B'nai B'rith, a new subvention of 100 pounds Turkish was voted, and at the same time a special commission composed of notables of Dardenelles was constituted under the auspices of the latter society and was charged with the gathering of information concerning the suffering families, the collection of donations and the judicious distribution of the money raised among the various places.

Immediately upon its constitution, the Committee set to work, and rendered aid in the most urgent cases. At the same time, it communicated with the Community of Dardenelles and with the charitable organizations of that city asking them to turn over to the Committee all sums which they had at their disposal.

On his side, His Eminence, the Grand Rabbi, was good enough to intercede on behalf of the two stricken communities with His Excellency, the Ambassador of the United States of America, who did not hesitate to telegraph to a charitable society in his country and to remit to us a short time afterwards \$2,500.00 or about 590 pounds Turkish.

These liberalities permitted us to respond to all the demands which we received. As the number of those who required assistance increased, we were compelled to exercise the greatest economy if we did not wish that our work should have an ephemeral duration.

Having these considerations in mind, we decided to grant only forty paras (five cents) per day per head to the families composed of three members or less, and thirty paras (less than four cents) per day per head to the families composed of more than three members. Thanks to these precautions, we have been able

to assist 1,760 persons during more than three months. These persons are scattered in about 20 localities of which we give the following list:

	People
Bairamich.....	60
Bigha.....	44
Birgas.....	25
Bilinkeuy.....	2
Dardenelles.....	23
Eusboc.....	120
Iapildag.....	76
Gallipoli.....	45
Isine.....	45
Kara-Djoglou.....	13
Kanguorli.....	48
Komel.....	47
Kourchourlou.....	40
Ichocler.....	5
Lapsaki.....	200
Noussakouy.....	15
Pandorma.....	35
Sari-boyli.....	15
Suledje.....	30
Rodosto.....	708
Tchardag.....	200
Total.....	1,764

Relief was administered by the following committees: At Rodosto under the presidency of the Director of the School of the Alliance, at Lapsaki by the Director of the School of the Alliance of Dardenelles, and at Panderma by the Director of the School of Gallipoli. From Lapsaki kind persons went into the neighboring villages and assisted the sufferers.

Although on principle no more than 30 or 40 paras were to be allowed for each person, as a matter of fact account had to be taken of the needs of each family, and this sum was augmented or diminished according to the ability or inability of the family in question to procure help from other sources. We are persuaded that we have done useful work not only in assuring the daily bread of more than 1,700 unfortunates, but also and especially in having aided a large number of heads of families to pass over first critical weeks of their arrival in the villages and by procuring them the means of resuming little by little their work which was so rudely interrupted. It is with a feeling of joy that we have learned that some heads of families have been able to resume business and to count no longer exclusively upon us for subsistence.

To-day our funds are exhausted although our work is by no means finished. If some families no longer need our aid, there still exists a large number of widows, orphans, families of soldiers who are deprived of all resources and who look to our aid as our ancestors in the desert looked for the manna from heaven. What will become of these unhappy ones now that we are unable to help them? What will become of them to-morrow when the great frosts will begin, and when it will be necessary to provide them not only with bread, but also with fuel, clothing and shelter? To-day many families live in brans or camp in the open air. Will they be able to do this in the season of rain, of snow and of wind? They will

be forced to again migrate to take up again the path of the exile, to go to new regions where other families who are themselves suffering will be absolutely unable to assist them.

Commission for the Assistance of Families of Jewish Soldiers.

Following is a report of the Commission for the Assistance of Families of Jewish Soldiers, in Turkey, explaining the condition of the Jews there.

Immediately after the participation of Turkey in the great war, the first concern of the Grand Rabbinate was for the fate of those poor homes, barely managing to exist from day to day, who would be deprived of their natural protectors.

The general mobilization has in effect thrown a great number of families into the most abysmal misery from the very beginning. The urgency of relieving the suffering devolved upon our community, which, in spite of continued financial difficulties, had maintained the work.

To meet this situation, the "Commission for the Assistance of the Families of Jewish Soldiers" was organized. Our first task was that of procuring a list of such families, the number of members in such families, and their condition. To effect this we had to have the cooperation of the Rabbis and administrators of the Capital.

When the lists were drawn up, a subscription was opened among our co-religionists; each brother, forgetful of his own misfortune, engaged in mutual rivalry in generosity towards the work of humanity and Jewish solidarity.

Even before the result of the subscription was known, our Commission raised some funds in order to meet the direct and most immediate necessity. In September, 1914, 13,847 piastres were distributed among 2,750 souls, five piastres (25 cents) a month being allowed for each person. The relief was, of course, the extreme minimum, each of the families relieved being barely able to buy bread. The Commission was cognizant of this, but on account of the rapidly increasing number of families made destitute by the calling of all classes to the colors, and the comparative meagerness of our resources, was forced to limit itself.

The result of the local subscription reassured us, for it permitted us to carry on our charitable activities for eight months. The amount reached was 286,101.75 piastres.

Besides these monthly distributions during the Passover, the Committee distributed matzoths (which were double the price of bread), underwear and shoes to the most needy as well as all things necessary for the *accouchement* of poorer women. Also those soldiers stationed near Constantinople received matzoths, and a subsidy in coin from 10 to 20 piastres each. The entire Passover expenditures came to 43,050 piastres.

It was impossible for us to directly cover all parts of Constantinople for investigations, registrations, etc. To obviate difficulties, sub-committees were formed in the various Jewish districts of the city, the members of which were chosen by the Rabbis, notables and aides of the civil administration. The sub-committees are in continual correspondence with the Central Committee; they are charged with the distribution of funds, investigations, enrollments, etc. The detailed account of each distribution, properly signed, is sent to us fre-

quently. Inspections are constantly made in all quarters of the city, as is also the search for needy cases.

At the beginning of June, when we had only enough for a final distribution, we had recourse to the benevolence of Mr. Morgenthau, to whom we explained the desperate situation in which those families would be placed if the relief was to give out.

Mr. Morgenthau gave renewed proof of his exalted soul and endeavored to interest the Jewish benevolent committees of New York. We have now, owing to the appropriation of \$2,500 from New York, proceeded to the July and August distribution, and we are now preparing the lists for the September distribution of this generous gift.

Our Committee is happy to express on this occasion our continued gratitude to our American co-religionists for their noble actions towards our community in response to the appeal of Mr. Morgenthau.

A poignant question now confronts us, "What about October?" The season will bring forth miseries, some of which we cannot foresee. The economic condition of the country is growing worse, and it will be physically impossible for our Jewish citizens to give any large contributions. Commerce, trade are paralyzed, and we look forward to a disheartening winter.

As a piece of simple information we digress and give the following. In the center of Constantinople there is a Jewish district called Haskeuy, where a congested population of 15,000 Jews, mostly indigents, are gathered. The condition of this population has grown more and more horrible since the war began.

Having been informed of this state of affairs, our community has formed a Commission under the presidency of our Grand Rabbi to improve the situation. This committee has been working for some time. It tries to obtain small capital for the heads of families, to care for the sick, to assure a pension to the widows and orphans, to distribute articles of *accouchement*, underwear, fuel, to aid the schools. For eight months we have continued this relief.

The Commission of relief, which has its headquarters at the Grand Rabbinate, is now permanent, having a monthly drawing account of between 1,000 and 1,200 piastres from the communal funds.

Although our community has shown clear proof of solidarity in the moments of stagnation and precariousness, the Commission cannot continue its work without the generosity of our American brethren. Having a profound faith in their charitable sentiments, we hope that in these sad days they will obey the traditions of Jewish generosity and not leave us in our great misfortune.

REPORTS OF CHIEF RABBI OF SALONICA.

In November the Committee received an urgent appeal for help from the Grand Rabbi of Salonica. The sum of \$1,000.00 was sent to him through Mr. Morgenthau. Following is a letter, dated November 17, 1915, acknowledging receipt of this sum:

I have the honor to bring to your knowledge the fact that His Eminence, Mr. Morgenthau, Minister of the United States at Constantinople, has remitted to us the sum of 5,162 Drachmas, equivalent to \$1,000.00, on account of your Honorable Committee. Not having received any advice from you on the subject of this remittance, I have been led to presume that it is intended for the aid of

the Jews expelled from Syria who have taken refuge in Canée. As I have already explained to you in my letter of the 29th of September, last, the care of these refugees until the end of the war having been assured by the Consulates of England and France at Canée, I have considered it unnecessary to send this money to the presumed destination, and am keeping it at your disposal until the arrival of your instructions.

Mr. President, it is with the most profound emotion that I find myself obliged to come a second time to solicit your help in favor of the Jewish community of this city. You know very well that our community has imposed upon itself up to the present time all the possible sacrifices in order to meet all its own needs without having recourse to the generosity of outsiders. Unfortunately, the community finds itself at the present time in an impasse from which it is impossible to go for the following reasons: In about four months we will have the festival of Passover. In order to provide matzoths for the poor families of our city alone, it will be necessary to expend the sum of 80,000 francs, although the sacrifice for this purpose needed formerly was only about 30,000 francs.

The quantity of matzoths distributed free of charge to the poor in normal times, which was 55,000 ocques, will cost this year 65,000 francs, at a price of 1.50 francs per ocque, although formerly this price was not more than 60 centimes. This is a sacrifice which our community will never be able to bear. This condition makes us tremble and obliges us to turn to your benevolence.

Intercede, I pray you, with your Honorable Committee in order that we may get its powerful support in this critical time.

Although four months separate us from the approaching festival of Passover, our community must now begin to make preparations for getting the necessary wheat.

Lend us once again your efficient help and put us in a position to relieve a large number of families once well-to-do, and to-day in the greatest misery.

Our community will guard your memory forever and the relieved families will not cease to bless the names of their benefactors.

I beg you to be good enough to excuse, Mr. President, the liberty which I am taking to approach you in these circumstances and with my thanks in advance, I beg you to accept the expression of my most devoted sentiments.

THE GRAND RABBI.

(Signed) J. Meir.

In December, 1915, the Joint Distribution Committee sent the sum of \$25,000.00 to the Grand Rabbi of Salonica, instructing him to administer this fund for the relief of destitute Jews in Salonica and in the interior of Greece. Following is a letter, dated March 7, 1916, from the Grand Rabbi, stating how this money was to be distributed:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the kind letter which your Treasurer addressed to me under date of December 28th, last, and which reached me yesterday after a lapse of almost two months; I have also received your honorable letter of the 24th of the same month, to which I have not replied, it having crossed with my letter of January 10th, last.

The sum of \$25,000.00 which you have sent me was turned over to me on

January 5th through the good offices of Mr. Kehl, Consul of the United States at Salonica, in the name of the Secretary of State at Washington. I am seizing this occasion to express to you, Mr. President, on behalf of the entire Jewish population of this region as well as in my own name, our thanks for the noble act which your honorable Committee has been good enough to perform in these circumstances.

I hasten to inform you that as soon as I came into the possession of the sum mentioned above, I charged a commission, formed by the Presidents of the three councils of this community, to prepare a program with regard to the distribution of this money. Up to the present time, important assistance in supplies and in currency have been distributed to needy families in Salonica. A part has been appropriated for the different communities of the interior and a large sum has been set aside to supply the needs of our co-religionists for the approaching Passover holidays with regard to which I wrote to you on November 17th, last.

The number of Jewish families to be assisted on this occasion and the subsidies to be accorded to the Jewish soldiers of the various armies now at Salonica, and who exceed 3,000 in number, cannot be determined at the present moment. It is therefore not possible to send you just now the detailed report for which you ask. After the Passover holidays, we will be in position to give you a satisfactory statement.

The following is a letter, dated May 10, 1916, explaining the principles which guided the committee in Salonica in the distribution of the various amounts remitted. This letter is followed by financial statements rendered by the Grand Rabbi of Salonica:

I have the honor to confirm my letter of the 7th of March last, and complying with your wish, I present herewith a statement showing the distribution of the donation of \$25,000 which your honorable Committee has been good enough to appropriate in favor of the needy Jews of Salonica and vicinity. I beg to inform you that the special commission which has coöperated with me in the distribution of your gift, and which is, as I informed you in a previous letter, composed of the presidents of the three communal councils, taking into consideration the present critical situation in this region and desiring to provide for events which are likely to occur at a future date, has considered it advisable to exercise a certain amount of reserve in the distribution of help. In fact, although it would have been necessary to expend very much more money in order to relieve the misery which obtains at the present time among various classes of the Jewish population, yet recognizing the sound basis of the reasoning of the special commission, I have felt obliged to abide by this advice and have permitted the holding of a reserve fund of about 40,000 drachmas, of which I shall make it my duty to communicate to you later.

I take advantage of this occasion to announce to you that the thousands of needy families, both of Salonica and of the interior, who have benefited by your generosity, do not cease to bless the names of their benefactors and to pray to the Almighty to accord to them prosperity and good fortune. I add my most sincere prayers to those of all the communities of our region and invoke the benedictions of all the members of your honorable Committee, who by such noble acts have raised the prestige of universal Judaism.

STATEMENT OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF \$2,500 SENT BY THE AMERICAN JEWISH RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR JEWISH FAMILIES OF EPIRUS.

Receipts.	Drachmas	Disbursements.	Drachmas
March 30, 1916, from the American Jewish Relief Committee through Mr. Kehl, Consul of the U. S. at Salonica, \$2,500.00, which is equivalent to.....	12,685	April, 1916, sent to the communities of Epirus:	
		At Janina.....	6,560
		At Arta.....	2,500
		At Preveza.....	2,000
		At Delvino.....	300
		At Philippkada.....	300
		At Arguirveastro.....	200
		At Philiath.....	200
		At Parga.....	200
		At Metzovo.....	200
		At Paramitia.....	200
		Expenditures.....	25
Total.....	Drachmas 12,685	Total.....	Drachmas 12,685

STATEMENT OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF \$1,000 SENT BY THE AMERICAN JEWISH RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR THE RELIEF OF THE NEEDY JEWS OF CRETE AND OF THE JEWISH REFUGEES FROM SYRIA.

Receipts.	Drachmas	Disbursements.	Drachmas
November 17, 1915, from the American Jewish Relief Committee, through Mr. Morgenthau, U. S. Ambassador at Constantinople, \$1,000.00, equivalent to.....	5,162	May, 1916, sent to Crete for the following:	
		For 125 refugees from Syria.....	2,000
		For 280 native Jews.....	840
		For expenses of the school for refugees.....	300
		Total.....	Drachmas 3,140
		Balance on hand May 10, 1916.....	2,022
Total.....	Drachmas 5,162	Total.....	Drachmas 5,162

STATEMENT OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF \$25,000 SENT BY THE JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE FOR THE RELIEF OF THE JEWS OF SALONICA AND VICINITY.

Receipts.	Drachmas	Disbursements.	Drachmas
Jan. 6, 1916, from Joint Distribution Committee through the Department of State of the U. S., equivalent to.....	126,550	Feb. 20, 1916, to the committee of the charitable Society Yechouoi Verahamun for immediate assistance, such as coal, clothing, milk and other food for indigent sick	10,000
		March 30, to the special communal commission for the distribution of matzos to the needy.....	40,000
		April 10, to the Society for the support of the Rabbinat for subsidies to be given to poor families of the members of the Rabbinat.....	5,000
		April 10, to the Committee for the distribution of relief for subsidies to the hitherto prominent families at present in need.....	10,312
		April 10, sent to the communities of the interior:	
		Serres... Drachmas 3,000	
		Monastir..... 3,000	
		Florina..... 440	
		Veria..... 100	
		Chios..... 33	
		Zakintos (Old Greece)..... 300	6,873
		April 20, subsidies given to refugees from Istip, Strumnitz, Monastir and other places now in Salonica.....	2,500
		April 20, cost of 3,200 kilograms of matzos sent to Jewish soldiers of the Allied armies on various fronts....	4,490
		April 20, subsidies and matzos given to 230 Jewish soldiers of the Greek army on furlough, in Salonica, for pass-over.....	1,500
		May 1, cost of food for 200 Jewish soldiers of the Allied armies on furlough in Salonica during Passover (5,080 meals).....	1,160
		May 1, cost of food and matzos sent to Jewish soldiers in the garrison of Sedes.....	200
		May 1, loans to Serbian families now in Salonica.....	515
Carried forward.....	126,550	Carried forward.....	126,550

Receipts—Continued.	Drachmas	Disbursements—Continued.	Drachmas
Brought forward.....	126,550	Brought forward.....	82,550
		May 1, to the commission for the protection of the Hirsh quarter, to repair the barracks of poor Jewish families, damaged by a recent aerial bombardment.....	3,500
		Total.....	Drachmas 86,050
		Balance on hand May 10, 1916.....	40,500
Total.....	Drachmas 126,550	Total.....	Drachmas 126,550

Report of the disbursements of the funds, received at the Grand Rabbinat from America, in conformity with the instructions of the Department of State at Washington, contained in the letters of March 8th and of March 10th, 1916, and conveyed to the Grand Rabbinat by Hon. Mr. Phillip, Acting Ambassador of U. S. A. at Constantinople:

1. **Dardanelles.**—A Committee composed of Messrs. I. Bosaldo, D. Calderon and S. D. Levy was created, and \$1,500.00 or £352 placed at its disposal. This sum was distributed among the Jewish refugees in this city in proportion to their needs. Besides this, and before the arrival of this help, we distributed £100 to supply the special needs for Passover. This was distributed further with the assistance of Mr. S. D. Levy, President of the Colony of Refugees from the Dardanelles in Constantinople. We have deducted this sum from the relief money which we received from America.

2. **Aleppo.**—The \$750.00 or £176 intended for this city has been forwarded to Chief Rabbi Hizkia Schabetray on April 27th, to be given to a Committee, composed of Messrs. Yom-Tov Schamasch, Joseph Schamasch, Murad Tawil, Yesaia Rafoul, Aaron Silvera and Rabbi Salomon Elia Laniado. This city was also helped at regular intervals with sums varying between 40 pounds and 50 pounds out of the money which the Jewish Committee in New York placed at our disposal.

3. **Gallipoli.**—We have written to Mr. Preciado Yohai to inform him that the sum of \$500.00 or £117, had been received for the use of the poor of the city, and we have requested him to organize a Committee, of which he should be a member, for the purpose of distributing the relief money. This Committee has just been formed, and we have turned over the sum mentioned, also furnished it with instructions as to the method of organizing the relief work.

4. **Magnesia.**—On April 27th £19 or \$80.00 was forwarded to Mr. Behor Gomel, with the urgent request to have it distributed among the needy families, with the collaboration of Messrs. Moise Gomel and Feyzi Nahoum as members of the Committee. This community had a share in the general relief funds from America.

5. **Monastir.**—The sum of \$200.00 intended for this city has been sent to Mr. David Pipano, Rabbi of Sofia, through the Wiener Bank Association of our city, and exchanged for Bulgarian money, about 1,233.75 levos. Prior to that, on January 25th, we had sent to Monastir, through the same medium, 854 levos, which Hon. Henry Morgenthau instructed us to send there. The instructions contained in the letter from Mr. Warburg have been conveyed to Rabbi Pipano, requesting him to organize a Committee of Distribution in this city, to be composed of Messrs. S. Nathama, I. Arouste, A. Alosldi, S. Aroesti and M. Testa.

6. **Tchorlou.**—The Committee composed of Messrs. B. Behar, R. Barocas, M. D. Barocas, I. Eskenazi and B. S. Barocas, took charge of the \$102.00 or £24 of April 28th. Since the last earthquake, this city has suffered great want, and the Jewish section especially, which was entirely destroyed by fire. At that time, a subscription bureau was opened by the Chief Rabbi. Assistance was given to those who needed it most urgently. The Committee which had been organized at that time, decided to apply the balance remaining from the subscriptions in order to construct a few huts. This project could not be put into execution, because of the existing conditions, and we have been obliged to draw upon this fund in order to send £200 to the Committee of Tchourlou before Passover, for the relief of the families in distress because of the present war.

7. **Mrs.**—We have had this lady, to whom the sum of \$10.00 had been sent, report to us. She lives at, in the home of her maternal uncle, Mr. She never before appealed to the Chief Rabbi, because she received the regular pension which the government gives to the families of soldiers who are without support, but when her husband died the pension was cut off. Then she appealed to the Chief Rabbi, who immediately entered her name on the register of "The Committee of Assistance for the Families of Jewish Soldiers," and apportioned a monthly pension to her. Besides this, the Chief Rabbi is trying to find some suitable work for her in order to ameliorate her condition.

(This is one example, out of hundreds, of the information we are obtaining from our correspondents in answer to appeals of Jews in America for news of their relatives and friends in the different War Zones, Palestine, etc.)

In addition to the above, a detailed report is being prepared, containing the complete information relative to the organization and work undertaken since the second month of the general mobilization; the method of distribution; statistics of the families assisted; widows of the soldiers; orphans, etc. It will be ready as soon as the distribution for the month of May is completed.

As to the Provinces, we are waiting for the replies which we have asked from the various cities, in order to complete our second report.

V. PALESTINE.

On August 31, 1914, \$50,000 was appropriated for Palestine relief as follows:

American Jewish Committee.....	\$25,000.00
Jacob H. Schiff.....	12,500.00
Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs (Nathan Straus).....	12,500.00

A report as to the plan of distribution of this fund was presented on October 21, 1914, by Mr. Maurice Wertheim, who went to Palestine for the purpose of carrying the money there, and of working out a plan for distribution. This report has been presented in full in the American Jewish Year Book of 1915-16, on page 360. The following reports have been received from the committee in charge, consisting of Dr. Ruppin of Jaffa, Mr. Ephraim Cohn of Jerusalem, and Mr. Aaron Aaronsohn of Haifa.

REPORT OF DR. ARTHUR RUPPIN (To Provisional Zionist Committee)

July 1, 1915,

On the \$50,000 Fund Distributed by Mr. Maurice Wertheim.

Appropriation.

American Jewish Committee.....	\$25,000.00
Jacob H. Schiff.....	12,500.00
Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs (Nathan Straus).....	12,500.00

\$50,000.00 or 251,998.02 Francs.

Distribution.

Fund No.	Relief	Loans	Totals
1. Jaffa.....	Fr. 14,140.00	16,697.72	30,837.72
2. Judæan Colonies.....	4,850.00	24,150.00	29,000.00
3. Jerusalem.....	72,698.52	45,513.06	118,211.58
4. Samaria and Galilee.....	67,924.28	.....	67,924.28
	Fr. 159,612.80	86,360.78	245,973.58
Balance on hand.....	.....	.....	5,119.53
Administrative Expense (Travel- ling Expenses, Postage, etc.)...	.....	.....	904.91
	159,612.80	86,360.78	251,998.02

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT BY DR. RUPPIN, MAY 5, 1915.**I. Vaad Hakalat Hamischber (Committee for Relief in Crisis).**

The outbreak of the great war in August, 1914, created an economic crisis in Palestine, which was intensified when Turkey declared war several months later. In the belief that the crisis would not last more than a few months, the Vaad Hakalat Hamischber was organized for the purpose of alleviating the distress of the Jewish population and to raise the funds locally. The Vaad affiliated itself with the council in charge of general Jewish affairs in Jaffa, and collections were begun in Jaffa and Tel-Aviv. It soon appeared that the Vaad, with its limited means, could not cope with the situation alone. Special committees were therefore organized for particular purposes: the Vaad Hakemach (Flour Committee) for the distribution of bread and flour; the Vaad Hamuchad, representing the laborers and artisans; a committee on public works for the employment of penniless laborers, etc.

Before any relief funds arrived from America, the Vaad Hakalat Hamischber distributed bread, flour and other food supplies through sub-committees of the Yemenite, Sephardic and Ashkenasic communities of Jaffa. Public kitchens were established and maintained. A kitchen was established for working people, but was later given up when their economic condition improved. A tea-room was opened nearby. Loans were granted to several Jaffa institutions (the hospital, for instance) and to private individuals who were cut off from their financial connections in Europe and America.

II. Vaad Hakemach (Flour Committee).

In normal times Palestine produces enough grain for its own consumption and even for export. But a bread famine was threatened early in the war because of the heavy military requisitions, and because of the difficulties of transporting grain from the Hauran and Galilee to Jaffa and southern Palestine. A few well-to-do men organized the Vaad Hakemach and obtained a loan from the Anglo-Palestine Company on their personal guarantees. They bought up flour all over the country, had it milled, and placed on sale at 2 to 3 francs per bag below the market price. The most important achievement of the Vaad Hakemach was in keeping the market price of flour down by having large quantities on hand, and thus saving the public from the speculators. The Vaad Hakemach was also very helpful to the public kitchens, the school kitchens, the working people's societies and the Vaad Hamischber, because by selling them flour at a low price and delivering it promptly, they were able to keep up their work.

III. Supply Shops of the American Relief Fund.

Although there were adequate supplies in the country at first, there was serious danger that speculators would corner the market and have the public at their mercy. Three shops were opened with American relief funds in different quarters in Jaffa, where food and petroleum were sold at cost. These shops were also of great service because they accepted the checks of the Anglo-Palestine Company at a discount of only 10 per cent., and thus practically compelled

private merchants to do the same. When the Government forbade the circulation of these emergency checks, the shops issued booklets to their customers in which credit was given for the amount of checks deposited with them, less 10 per cent. discount. This prevented the loss of several hundred thousand francs' worth of the checks in circulation in Jaffa.

The American Relief Fund allowed space in its shops to the Vaad Hakemach for the sale of its bread and flour. This was done to save rent and other expenses for the Vaad Hakemach.

The shops suffered from a heavy military requisition, and by May, 1915, their supplies were exhausted. They were then expecting to replenish their stocks from the food ship "Vulcan."

IV. Public Works.

The Committee on Public Works, organized early in the war in the interest of the unemployed and destitute Jewish laborers of Jaffa, coöperated with the Vaad Hamuchad (the Laborers' committee) in working out plans for public works to keep the needy employed. The funds available were to be used only for the payment of wages, but not for building materials, etc. Streets were laid out, drains and irrigation work undertaken, pavements laid and repaired, the students' quarters at the Gymnasia Ibrit completed, etc. When the Government prohibited the laying of streets near the seashore, the smaller works were continued. Finally, arrangements were made with private builders who had had to suspend their operations because of lack of funds. The wages of the laborers were met by the committee, which also granted loans to the builders at low rates of interest, payable after the raising of the moratorium.

V. Public Loan Fund.

Loans were granted to about 900 persons who were in straits because their communications with foreign countries had been interrupted by the war. These loans were granted on valuables, property and checks not now redeemable.

Jaffa institutions hitherto largely maintained by contributions from America are now subvented and partially supervised by the Distribution Committee of the American Relief Fund. Among these institutions are several public kitchens (e. g., the Gymnasia Ibrit pupil kitchen, the Alliance school kitchen, where several hundred children are fed, several Talmud Torah kitchens, etc.), the Jaffa hospital and the orphan asylum.

About 1,000 francs were appropriated for flour for needy Arabs. The flour was placed at the disposal of the local Commandant and Mufti for distribution.

The sum of 800 francs was used to aid poor Jewish soldiers near Jaffa.

AGREEMENT FOR DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF FUNDS IN PALESTINE.

The Joint Distribution Committee accepted on November 29, 1915 the agreement which had been entered into between the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs and the Central Jewish Relief Committee, for the distribution of the relief funds in Palestine. The various committees agreed that in future all relief funds sent to Palestine should be transmitted in accordance with this agreement, which is as follows:

Agreement

entered into on October 27, 1915, between the Zionist Provisional Committee and the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering through the War, with reference to the sending of relief funds to Palestine.

Central relief for Palestine shall be designated in the following proportions and shall be brought into one common treasury and forwarded in the names of the parties to this agreement:

Per cent.	
50.....	Jerusalem, Hebron, Moza
5.....	Tiberias
13.....	Safed, Einstitun, Pekein
4.....	Colonies of Galilee
3.....	Haifa
25.....	Jaffa and Judean Colonies, including Zichron Jacob and Hederah

The money shall be sent to the U. S. Consul at Jerusalem for all of the cities in Palestine except Safed and Tiberias. The latter two cities to be reached through the medium of the U. S. Consul at Beyruth, it being nearer to the last-named places. The Consuls shall pay out the money in the above proportions against vouchers to be signed by an authorized committee, named below, in whom this power is to be vested.

The Committee on Vouchers for Jerusalem.

Asher Yelinsky, David Yellin, Solomon Soloweiczik, Joseph Elysher and Solomon Rubin.

The Committee on Distribution in Jerusalem.

Zalman Rubin, Solomon Perlman, Asher Yelinsky, Mayer Adler, Aaron Mordecai Sommer, Isaac Chagis, Wolf Shocher, Ber Epstein, Alter Rivlin, Isaac Shiryon, Mendel Nuneshter, Zalman Soloweiczik, Dr. Auerback, Samuel Kuk, Chaim Solomon, Selig Lider, David Yellin, Dr. Maze, Samuel M. Rafaheli, Solomon Roth, Joseph Elusher, Moses D. Shub, Joseph Mejuchas, Solomon Musioff, Eliezer Kliansky for Hebron, Elijah Panizel and the Chairman of the Yemenite Community.

The Committee on Vouchers for Jaffa.

Haham Bashi, Rabbi Uziel, Rabbi Schach and Dr. Ruppin.

The Committee on Distribution for Jaffa.

Rabbi Abraham, Isaac Kuk, Rabbi of Jaffa, or, in his absence, Rabbi Solomon Schach, Samuel Askenazy, Dr. A. Ruppin, Dr. Chesin, Abraham Lew, Elias Aaron, Cahane, Jacob Saltzman, Zalman Meisel, Bezalel Lapin, Baruch Perlman, Hanam Bashi, Rabbi Ben Zion Uziel, Joseph Shlush, Bezalel Jaffe, one Yemenite to be elected by the Yemenite Community, and the Chairman of the V'ads of all the Judean Colonies.

The Committee on Vouchers for Tiberias.

Haham Raphael Bibur, Solomon Gress and Ben Tovin.

The Committee on Distribution for Tiberias.

Solomon Gross, Ben Tevin (Anglo-Palestine Bank), Matthias Sandberg and Toledano.

The Committee on Vouchers for Safed.

Elia Klinger, Sender Travitz and Haim Margolies-Kalvarisky.

The Committee on Distribution for Safed.

Haham Elia Entebi, Mones Steinberg, Elias Klinger, M. Karmiel, Manager A. P. C. Ben Zion Carsendo, Sender Travitz, Haim Goldman, Moses Barzel, Haham Nachman Abu, Haim Margolies-Kalvarisky and Rabbi Isaac Robbin.

In the event of the death or removal from the city of any one or more of the committee on vouchers in any city, the signatures of the remaining members of that committee shall be accepted by the consuls until the vacancies are filled by appointment by the committees who are parties to this agreement.

As to funds sent to the American Relief Committee in Palestine, up to the 11th of April, 1915, the following statements have been received:

Jaffa, March 3, 1915.

Mr. Henry Morgenthau,
American Ambassador.

Very dear Sir:

CONSTANTINOPLE.

I beg to confirm the receipt of: \$14,649.04
 Sent by the American Jewish Committee through Mr. Brylawski,
 out of which are destined for General Relief upon your orders..... 10,000.00
 (I shall designate in future this fund as American Relief Fund
 No. III.)

For charitable institutions and individuals as per list No. 1 sent
 to me by Mr. Lewin-Epstein on January 1st, a copy of which was sent
 through the American Consulate of Jerusalem. Nearly the whole of
 of the latter sum has already been distributed..... 4,649.04

Relief Fund No. III.: You were so kind as to wire your approval
 of my proposition to use these \$10,000, partly for distributing flour
 or bread to destitute persons and partly for small loans against securi-
 ties. In accordance with this programme I venture to give you here-
 with the following details:

For distribution by the American Consulate at Jerusalem, at
 Mr. Glazebrook's discretion, to persons who appeal for help direct to
 the Consulate..... 500.00

To cover small loans to Russian Jews in order to enable them to
 pay the fees for their Ottomanization so as not to be treated as for-
 eigners and expelled as such..... 1,000.00

To cover expenses for food for persons about to leave the country
 while waiting for the steamer and on the voyage..... 500.00

For distribution by local committees (about two-thirds for food-
 stuffs and about one-third for small loans against securities)..... 8,000.00
 in the same ratio as heretofore, viz:

47 per cent. at Jerusalem and Hebron.....	\$3,760.00
26 per cent. at Jaffa and the Judean Colonies.....	2,080.00
27 per cent. at Haiffa and Galilee.....	2,160.00
	\$8,000.00

I have instructed the respective committees to manage the funds put at
 their disposal so that they would last until Passover, when we hope the steamer
 "Vulcan," with foodstuffs from America, will arrive, and render it possible to
 continue the work of relief still more efficiently.

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) DR. A. RUPPIN.

Va. SOUP KITCHENS

On September 28, 1915, the Joint Distribution Committee granted the request of Miss Theresa Dreyfuss for a subvention for three soup kitchens which she had established in Jerusalem, by voting \$1,000 a month for five months. Miss Dreyfuss also received a contribution of \$500 a month for five months from an individual donor. When, at the end of March, 1916, the appropriation was exhausted, another grant of \$1,000 a month for five months was voted up to September 7, 1916. The soup kitchens had been conducted under the personal supervision of Miss Dreyfuss prior to her coming to America to enlist support for her work, as she had already succeeded in doing in Germany and in Holland. Although Miss Dreyfuss returned to Palestine to resume her activities, she was not permitted to land. The disbursement of the funds and the general supervision of the soup kitchens have been taken in hand by Dr. Otis A. Glazebrook, U. S. Consul at Jerusalem.

Vb. PALESTINE FOOD SHIP "VULCAN."

In addition to the foregoing, the American Jewish Relief Committee, the Central Relief Committee and the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs sent a shipment of food stuffs to Palestine on the U. S. Collier "Vulcan," on March 13, 1915. The distribution of the food stuffs on the "Vulcan" was conducted under the auspices of representatives of the American committees, Mr. Louis H. Levin of Baltimore, and Dr. Samuel Lewin-Epstein of New York, who went to Palestine on the "Vulcan."

As to the distribution of "Vulcan" supplies in Jerusalem a complete printed report in Hebrew, entitled "Hamaschbir" has been issued by the Jerusalem committee under the chairmanship of Mr. David Yellin.

The following is a brief account of the "Vulcan" relief expedition:

The relief ship was sent to Palestine by the American Jewish Relief Committee and the Provisional Zionist Committee, in March 1915, because information had reached this country from trustworthy sources that there was insufficient food in Palestine, and that the population was faced with actual starvation if supplies were not brought in from without at once.

About 1,000 tons of foodstuffs, 90 per cent. of which was flour, were sent; but there was also a goodly quantity of sugar, rice, coffee and tea, and many other articles in small lots. The value of the cargo was probably \$100,000.

The cargo was entirely contributed by Jews, mainly by the American Jewish Relief Committee, the Provisional Zionist Committee, The Central Committee, Mr.

Nathan Straus and Mr. Jacob H. Schiff. Many private contributions in kind were received, but they formed a comparatively small percentage of the whole.

The supplies were sent by the U. S. Collier "Vulcan," which, by the courtesy of the American Government, was placed at the disposal of the committees for the purpose, the space of 1,000 tons being reserved for the food shipment.

The American Government obtained permission for the safe landing of the goods under the condition that they be distributed by American officials, and that Turkey give assurance that none of the supplies would be requisitioned by the military authorities. Not only was this assurance given, but the Turkish Government permitted the entrance of the goods duty free; and some concession was gotten from the railroad in Palestine in the matter of transportation. The Egyptian Government permitted for the first time the purchase of supplies in Alexandria and the exportation of them to Syria, and the American Government allowed the "Tennessee" and the "Vulcan" to sell their surplus supply of tea and sugar to the expedition.

The cargo was intended for the whole population, Moslems, Jews and Christians, though it was contributed entirely by the Jews and was effected by committees acquainted with local conditions, the Jewish committees taking care of the Jewish needy, and the Moslem and Christian committees doing the same for their people.

There was food in the country, but such staples as flour and sugar had increased in price enormously, and, on the other hand, money was extremely scarce. The contributions that used to come in from Russia and Galicia had entirely stopped, and little came from Germany or other European countries. Even from America hundreds of people who used to receive remittances regularly, from relatives or from their investments, were either not getting anything at all or receiving funds at such long intervals as to amount to a cessation of contribution altogether. Besides, business was at a standstill, many had fled the country or had been driven out, and the people were less able than ever to do the little for themselves that they can do in normal times. The exactions of the Government, by way of requisition and taxes, fell heavily on merchants and private individuals; and the plague of locusts threatened the crops and plantations of the farmers, and gave warning of still harder times to come.

The "Vulcan" cargo was sent out in charge of Mr. Louis H. Levin of Baltimore, Secretary of the National Conference of Jewish Charities, and Dr. Samuel Lewin-Epstein of New York acted as his assistant.

Concerning the distribution of "Vulcan" supplies in Jaffa, the Judæan colonies and the Samaritan colonies, we have the following statements from Dr. Ruppin of Jaffa:

Jaffa, September 20th, 1915.

DEAR MR. LEVIN:

Some time ago we sent you a general statement (a copy of which we enclose) about the distribution of the victuals brought by the "Vulcan" to Jews, Christians and Mohammedans. The reports on the distribution to Mohammedans and Christians, Dr. Glazebrook, the American Consul at Jerusalem, will certainly give you.

Concerning the 55 per cent. which fell to the share of the Jewish population of Palestine, which (according to the prices fixed here) are worth 257,568.63 Francs, I take the liberty to inform you as follows:

As you will remember, the percentage for the Jews in the towns and colonies was fixed as follows:

	Per Cent. of Total	Goods Worth
(a) Jerusalem with Hebron and Motza.....	Fr. 154,541. 18	60
(b) Jaffa.....	23,161. 17	9
(c) Haifa with Akko, Merchawia and Mesra.....	9,014. 91	3½
(d) Sidon.....	1,287. 85	½
(e) Tiberias.....	15,754. 11	6
(f) Saffed with Einsentun and Pekin	30,908. 23	12
(g) Colonies in Judea.....	11,590. 59	4½
(h) Colonies in Lower Galilea.....	3,863. 53	1½
(i) Colonies in Upper Galilea.....	2,575. 69	1
(j) Colonies in Samaria.....	5,151. 37	2
	<hr/> Fr. 257,568. 63	<hr/> 100

On account of the high charges for transport and because victuals are cheaper in Galilee than at Jaffa and Jerusalem, the towns of Saffed Haifa, Akko, Sidon, and partly Tiberias, and the colonies in upper and lower Galilee have preferred to sell their part of the foodstuffs to the Committee of Jaffa, Jerusalem and the colonies of Judea and to receive the equivalent in ready money.

The quantities of foodstuffs received by the several committees are as follows:

(1) Samaritan Colonies:	
Flour, 9,298. 20 kilos, worth.....	Fr. 4,463. 28
Sugar, 475 kilos, worth.....	536. 75
Rice, 196 kilos, worth.....	87. 60
Other products, worth.....	63. 74
	<hr/> Fr. 5,151. 37

Besides these victuals, the Committee of the Samaritan Colonies has bought from the committees in Galilee other goods amounting to..... Frs. 127. 47 making a total of goods worth..... 5,278. 83

We shall place the 127.46 frs. with the money the committee will receive from the American Relief Fund. Until now I have not yet received a report from the committee as to the manner in which it disposed of the foodstuffs. I shall forward it to you upon receipt.

(2) The town of *Tiberias* received out of its part of frs, the following food-stuffs worth 15,454. 11:

Sugar, 1,495 kilos, worth.....	Fr. 1,685. 96
Rice, 465 kilos, worth.....	319. 20
Other Products, worth.....	743. 91
	<hr/> Fr. 2,749. 07
Ready Money.....	12,705. 04

(3) In transporting the victuals from Jaffa to Jerusalem we met with great difficulties, the railway being placed at our disposition only once for a quantity of about 70,000 kilos (about 40,000 kilos for Jews). The rest of the victuals were transported to Jerusalem by camels. As there were not a sufficient number of camels the entire transportation occupied about three months. By

exercising great economy the Jerusalem committee succeeded in making the victuals last until September 1st, 1915. In the months of June, July and August victuals worth 50,000 frs., monthly, were distributed to about 20,000 poor people. By far the greatest part of the victuals were distributed gratuitously at Jerusalem; only a small percentage was sold on credit.

Jerusalem received altogether:

Flour, 281,445.82 kilos, worth.....	Fr. 126,650.62
Sugar, 18,000 kilos, worth.....	16,949.96
Rice, 8,011 kilos, worth.....	4,633.14
Coffee, 1,046.50 kilos, worth.....	4,729.94
Other Victuals, worth.....	6,849.66

Fr. 159,813.32

Jerusalem should have received 60 per cent. of 257,568.63.....	154,541.18
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It therefore received an excess of..... Fr. 5,272.14

We shall deduct this sum from the amount of the new relief fund for Jerusalem. The Jerusalem committee has now put in print a detailed report about the distribution of the goods of the "Vulcan." You will receive this report in a few weeks. It will give you an insight not only into the distribution of the victuals, but also into the economical condition of the Jews at Jerusalem.

The town of *Jaffa* received:

Flour, 39,593 kilos, worth.....	Fr. 18,560.03
Sugar, 1,708.5 kilos, worth.....	1,969.52
Rice, 942.7/8 kilos, worth.....	569.52
Other Goods, worth.....	2,445.61

Fr. 23,544.68

which have been distributed among the Jews according to the enclosed table.

Moreover, the Jaffa committee bought 95,000 kilos of flour, which has been sold to Jews in small quantities. The foodstuffs have lasted at Jaffa for seven weeks.

(6) The colonies of Judea have received:

Flour, sugar, rice and other merchandise for..... frs. 11,590.59

which have been distributed among the colonies according to the enclosed table. Moreover, the colonies of Judea have bought goods for 9,175.07 frs. and have sold them in small quantities to their inhabitants.

From those committees which received their share not in food but in money, for instance, Saffed, Haifa, Tiberias, colonies of Lower and Upper Galilee, I have not yet received a report about the manner in which the money sent to them was distributed. Generally speaking, these committees have followed the practice of distributing a part of the sum in ready money and buying flour, which is cheap there, for the balance, in order to distribute it among the poor population. The committees have succeeded in making these victuals last until now and in distributing weekly either small sums or a fixed quantity of flour. As soon as I receive from these committees the detailed reports, I shall forward them to you.

Finally, I enclose an account of the money which you have turned over to me. I have added the balance of 6,823.87 frs. to the American Relief Fund.

Very faithfully yours,

(Signed) DR. RUPPIN.

VI. ALEXANDRIA (EGYPT).

REPORT OF COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF JEWISH REFUGEES FROM SYRIA AND PALESTINE.

On December 18, 1914, a telegram from Port Said, addressed to the Russian Consul at Alexandria, announced the imminent arrival of almost 700 Russian Jews who had been expelled from Palestine. This first contingent was to be followed by many others. In fact, from December 19, 1914, to January 31, 1915, the various steamers arriving from Syria and from Palestine brought 7,475 expelled persons, and since that time up to December 5, 1915, 3,802 others came, making a total of 11,277 refugees.

It is our duty to mention the special kindness which the American authorities evidenced towards our refugees through the intervention of the Hon. Henry Morgenthau, the U. S. Ambassador at Constantinople. The Cruisers of the United States Navy, and especially the "Tennessee" transported about 1,000 Israelites expelled from Syria and Palestine to Alexandria, free of charge. On board the Cruisers, these refugees received the special consideration of the commandants and officers. Mr. Arthur Garrells, the U. S. Consul at Alexandria, himself assisted at the disembarkment of the refugees from the Cruisers; assisted them in every way possible and made special inquiries as to the conditions under which they made the voyage.

The situation of the refugees upon landing was pitiable. They were completely destitute, without shoes, clothing or linen. Some had been rudely arrested in the street and forced to embark without being able to carry anything with them; others had been withdrawn from prisons in which they had been confined for several weeks as subjects of an enemy; and conducted directly on board ship; others, finally tired of struggling against misery and frightened by the prospect of greater sufferings to come, left the country of their own free will. It was heartbreaking to see this dejected crowd come from the steamers and land on the docks. Husbands looked for their wives, parents for their children, a large number of whom

were seeking their mothers. The exile had separated members of the same family.

These people upon whom misfortune had descended so heavily had not all known misery. Among them there were rabbis, students who had consecrated their lives to the study of the law, others who belonged to the liberal professions, persons who possessed property, merchants, laborers who had acquired an honest competence by work. And now, all these found themselves cast away upon a foreign shore, their hearts full of anxiety.

Formation of the Relief Committee.

As soon as he received word of the approaching arrival of the Russian Jews from Palestine, the Russian Consul convened some of the leading Jews of his colony and placing himself at their head, constituted a committee charged with the purpose of providing immediate necessities for the exiles. The committee consisted of the following:

A. M. Petroff, Russian Consul, President,	M. Gruchkin,
B. Levontin, Treasurer,	J. Herzenstein,
Mme. C. Stein,	W. Jabotinsky,
W. Gluskin,	M. Margolis.

This Committee assumed a task which required a great deal of work and devotion. We had to gather all these refugees together, to furnish food; to clothe them; to organize a medical service for them; to protect the young women against the evil designs of certain individuals who attempted to take advantage of their misery; and, to re-establish communication between the refugees and their relatives who remained in Turkey, or lived elsewhere, so as to provide them either with the means to remain in Egypt, or else to enable them to rejoin them wherever they were. It was also necessary to find employment for some, and enable others to work at their different trades, besides providing instruction for the children. Besides this, this Committee was the intermediary between the refugees and their Consuls; pleaded for them before the different public authorities, etc., etc.

With the assistance of Prof. Raphael Della Pergola, the Grand Rabbi of Alexandria and his assistant Haham Abraham Abikzar, an appeal was made to members of the local Community and appeals were also made abroad. The response was immediate. A public subscription was opened and gifts both in kind and in money flowed in.

The Russian Consul established the first relief fund, allowing us 0 Fr. .50 per day, per soul. When the French refugees arrived, the French Consul allowed us the same subvention for the support of his countrymen.

The most important Sub-Committees, were, the Committee on Supervision of Hygiene and Clothing, and the Committee on Education.

We quote from the reports of these Committees:

Committee on Supervision of Hygiene and Clothing.

A large number of ladies offered their services. The refugees were inspected every day and given their most careful attention. In their hygienic work, they were assisted by the doctors of the city and by doctors from Palestine. Many institutions of the city, specially made and gave underwear and clothing. Among others, we may mention the ladies of the Convent "La Mere de Dieu." The work-rooms of the Colonie Francaise; of the Dames de Colonie Suisse; of the Jeunes Filles d'Israelites, etc., etc.

The various Committees, soon brought order out of the confusion of the first few days, until the 15th of February, 1915, arrived. This date inaugurated a new period in our activity. As a matter of fact, during the month of January, 1915, Italian ships and the American cruisers, did not cease bringing us new refugees, of whom a certain number were of French and English nationality, and also a few belonging to other European countries, whom the fear of what might happen, had driven out of Turkey. We had to look after and sustain about 7,500 refugees. For this, a sum of about £3,000 per month was needed. This task was beyond our means, and eventually the "**Committee for the Assistance of Jewish Refugees from Syria and Palestine** was founded."

The Committee consisted of the following:

Grand Rabbi R. della Pergola	Hon. President.
Marc Margolies	President.
Wolf Gluskin }	Vice-Presidents
Jacques Oettimger }	
David Levontin	Treasurer.
Simon Mani	Secretary.

Messrs. D. Block-Blumenfeld, Danon, R. della Pergola, L. Berlin, Haham Abraham Abi Klizir; Messrs. Maurice Aghion, Joseph Danon, Daniel Gaon, L. Gouchkin, Jacob Herzenstein, David Idelovitch, Vladimir Jabotinsky, Dr. Joseph Kohn, Harry Kaplan, E. Levy and David Mizrahi. J. Pewsner, Accountant.

Up to the end of January, the Committee's receipts had approximated £9,790.919, of which the American Jewish Relief Committee had, up to December 31, 1915, contributed £1,198.065, and the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs, £398.065. From December 20, 1914, to February 15, 1915, the Committee spent £1,910.948 for food, shelter, clothing, debarkation and equipment of refugees. From February 15, 1915, to December 31, 1915, the Committee spent £6,969.69 for the following purposes:

Subsistence.....	£3,227.169
Repatriation.....	588.702
Traveling expenses of refugees to the Interior.....	36.905
Loans to artisans and small dealers.....	111.585
Telegrams from refugees to their relatives.....	94.815
Sundry advances.....	376.345
Various subventions.....	64.295
Subsidies to schools.....	100.400
Medical assistance.....	452.477
Subvention to shops.....	219.887
Expenses of traveling in the interest of the refugees.....	21.170
Office expenses.....	381.275
Other expenses.....	290.973

The Committee appointed the following sub-committees to devote themselves to the details of the relief work:

1. Committee on Debarkation and Housing.
2. Committee on Subsistence (to procure and to distribute food to the refugees).
3. Committee on Supervision of Hygiene and Clothing (this committee consists of women who have volunteered their services in looking after the hygienic condition of the refugees and furnishing them with clothing.)
4. Committee on Employment and Labor.
5. Medical Committee.
6. Bureau of Correspondence (for establishing or renewing communication between refugees and their families in Russia or elsewhere).
7. Committee on Repatriation (to facilitate the departure of such refugees as were able to leave Alexandria to join relatives).
8. Committee on Education (for the maintenance of schools for the children of refugees).

The refugees were not all located in camps. There were many of them, who for one reason or other, were located in the city, but who were entirely dependent upon us. By order of the Russian Consul, only the women, the old men and children of Russian nationality were left in the different camps. The adult Russians were sent back to Russia after remaining one month from the date of their arrival. (This order was afterwards rescinded when the

communication with Russia was interrupted). In the meantime, our Committee was compelled to support them. We also had to take care of a certain number of refugees, who for one reason or another were not recognized by their Consuls.

Sub-Committee on Subsistence.

This Committee up to December 31st, 1915, spent £6,269.690 in caring for the refugees that it was necessary to allow to remain in the city, and also for a certain number of refugees, especially Russians left in the encampments, who were also cared for at our expense. Our expenses for the refugees living in the city, were also increased every month, through the fact, that many families, found the resources, that they had brought with them were becoming exhausted, or who did not any longer receive the assistance which their relatives in Russia or elsewhere had been in the habit of sending to them. Besides the regular assistance given to the refugees, we distributed £199.170, in giving assistance to people who thus were in temporary distress.

The Rabbis and the students were given special consideration and received larger subsidies than their companions in exile.

Committee on Employment and Labor.

Unfortunately, the conditions were not at all favorable at first, in consequence of the crisis throughout Egypt caused by the war. Besides this, the ignorance of the languages spoken in Egypt did not permit a large number of refugees to work, or to occupy themselves in their usual professions. We were therefore, compelled to create several work-shops, a carpenter shop, dress-making rooms and a book-binding shop, which we supported from our funds and from funds placed at our disposal by the Alliance Israelite Universelle and by Aeliahou Hanabi Lodge of the Order B'Nai Brith.

These work-shops gave us considerable trouble, and were the cause of a great deal of expense, because they were not conducted as co-operative work-shops, but they did not entirely fail in their intention.

As a matter of fact the presence of a large number of British Troops in Egypt, made it possible to establish a number of industries in which our refugees found employment; carpentering, boot making, iron-working, washing, etc.

Sub-Committee of Education.

As soon as the refugees were located in the various encampments and their support was assured, this Committee had only one care which was to give proper instruction to the children.

All the Jewish schools in Alexandria received a large number of the little refugees. Nurses, classes for mothers, and primary classes were established in the different encampments. This Sub-Committee decided to create only temporary organizations, very simple ones, and to adapt methods and programs so that the pupils could either continue the studies commenced in Palestine, or which would prepare them, so that they could follow them when they return.

It is for this reason that we have attached great importance to the study of Hebrew, which was the basis of the instruction; English, French and Arabic, being the secondary languages.

In May, 1915, Miss Landau, the directress of the Evalina De Rothschild School in Jerusalem arrived in Alexandria. At the request of Mr. Hornblower, Mr. Lewis Levine, Mr. Jack Mosseri, and Mr. N. Bentwich, the representatives of the American Jewish Relief Committee in Egypt, she devoted herself to the little refugees. The number of children in the different camps amounted to more than 1,000. The idea therefore, was conceived to create a large Central School, and the Committee asked Mr. Jack Mosseri, who turned over £800 for distribution among the refugees, to occupy himself specially with the school question. Unfortunately, the Central School project could not be put into effect, in consequence of it being impossible to find a location sufficiently large to hold all the children.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Mosseri, the construction upon a very simple plan, of the Wardin School was undertaken, upon a site which provides all the necessary hygienic requirements. The number of children attending this school amounts to about 400, divided into 7 classes. The teachers were recruited from among the refugees. The program of the school was arranged so as to give as much importance as possible to the learning of Hebrew, and it also includes the learning of English and Arabic. The school was officially opened in the month of November. The results shown are excellent and due honor must be given to Miss Landau, whose talent for organization is above praise.

Mr. Mosseri succeeded in obtaining a sum of about £250 left over from the subscription organized for the Kishineff victims,

which had been lying for several years in Cairo and which was also used towards the construction of the school at Wardin.

Mr. Bentwich approached the Anglo-Jewish Association in order to have it nominate Miss Landau as directress of the school, and it undertook to pay her salary. It also voted a credit of £100 for school supplies. Our Committee allowed the school a subvention of £250 for the year 1915-1916. Mr. Hornblower, on his part, consecrated a legacy of £200 to this work and £100 was taken from a special fund contributed out of the profits, realized upon the contracts for work relating to the refugees. From these special funds, the administration was able to distribute Cod Liver Oil to the children under four years of age, milk to the nursing mothers and in general to those who were in a weak condition.

Close to Chouna and for the encampment there, Mr. Sloutskin opened a school which he supports at his own expense. It has about 130 scholars and eight teachers.

In all these schools the children are not only taught, but they acquire the habits of order and cleanliness: An ingenious system of prizes, stimulates their zeal. Confectionery is distributed; they are taken out for promenades. Little treats in the school, sustain order and give a little pleasure to their broken hearts.

Neither the Jewish section of the city, nor those of the camps, could provide instruction for all those who were anxious to obtain it. A certain number belonging to some of the camps, and a large number living in the city, already somewhat advanced in their studies, did not know where to go for them. It was necessary therefore, to create an establishment which was similar as much as possible in advancement and methods to the Palestinean schools. Before creating anything permanent and rendering our budget liable for expenses that would be too heavy, we decided to establish two "trial" classes. We appealed to Mr. Joseph Piccotto, and he put two rooms at the Free School at our disposal. They were under the direction of Dr. J. Lourie of Jaffa. Eighty pupils were able to continue their studies in the Hebrew language, which they had commenced in Palestine. The trial was encouraging. The requests for admission were so numerous, that the Committee considered it its duty to recognize them and to undertake the necessary sacrifice to give satisfaction to the need of instructing the little refugees. As quickly as possible we created a Hebrew School in the center of the town, which now has 300 scholars including the eighty pupils who formerly comprised the two special classes at the Hebrew Free

School. This school is under the direction of Mr. Bogratchoff, the director of the Jewish Gymnasium of Jaffa. His budget calls for £50 per month.

Conclusion.

In furnishing the preceding details, the Committee desires as shortly as possible, to indicate the many needs which press for its attention and the efforts they have made to satisfy them. There are other needs equally pressing, which have been called to its attention, but it has not been able to satisfy them, through lack of funds.

The situation to date, of the refugees, causes us to arrive at the following conclusion:

There are now at Alexandria about 4,400 refugees, of whom about 1,200 are absolutely dependent upon us. In spite of all the splendid co-operation which has been given to us from elsewhere, the condition is lamentable, and demands vigilant attention and sustenance from us.

Neither the Government Authorities nor the "Committee for the Assistance of Jewish Refugees from Syria and Palestine," has ever spent more than 60 centimes per day per person, and this in spite of the fact that the price of food gets higher day after day. The condition of the refugees therefore, grows worse, without our being able to do anything at all to remedy it. If it is difficult for a person to live on such a small amount under ordinary circumstances, what must be the condition of our refugees, of whom a great number have always lived in comfortable circumstances?

As we have seen, out of the 12,000 refugees who were landed at Alexandria, there are today about 4,400 left in the country. The others have been able to escape from actual misery, either by finding something to do, or by leaving Egypt.

The great majority of the refugees who are now left in our charge, constitute the most interesting part of the expelled Palestinian population. They are, for the most part, people who after having suffered unheard of indignities in the country of their origin, after having left all that they possessed, went to Palestine and there established homes, or else established large agricultural, industrial or commercial enterprises. They are attached to the country by every fibre of their hearts; their dream is to return to Palestine; their ideal is to consecrate themselves with ardor and with fervor to Jewish work; there they could continue their work of civilization, and be an element of material prosperity in the land

of their ancestors. What a disaster for them, if again they are compelled to become exiles, to direct their steps towards some other countries!

There are other cares which confront us: Many of the refugees succeeded in bringing funds with them, and up till now were able to support themselves, free from all care, the more, because during the first ten months of their exile, they were able to communicate with their friends and agents and in this way add to their resources. Today they are absolutely isolated. Their resources are exhausted, and our assistance becomes absolutely indispensable. The number of these people grows larger every day and we are doing all we can to assist them. Even with the very strictest economy, it is however, impossible for us to do this at this time, with the means at our disposal. We must have £750 per month to cover the most urgent expenses. It is impossible to reduce this amount. We cannot reduce it any more, without adding to the misery of the refugees. At this moment, the amount on hand, is hardly enough to meet the needs of a single month. What will happen if our funds are not augmented? Hundreds of old men, women and children will roam around the streets, vainly holding out their hands, condemned to misery, to sickness and to despair. Our thoughts refuse to conjure up so horrible a spectacle, especially after the many evidences of solidarity which have been shown to us from all over the world. On the contrary, we are persuaded that now that our needs have grown greater and have become more urgent, our brethren in Egypt and abroad will sustain us in our efforts to accomplish the task which we have assumed. We therefore, most urgently appeal to all our friends to continue to aid us. We have need of their assistance.

VII. SWITZERLAND.

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR JEWISH STUDENTS IN SWITZERLAND.

On March 2, 1915, Mr. Hermann Conheim received a telegram from America announcing an appropriation of \$2,500.00 for needy Jewish students in Switzerland and naming a committee on distribution. Being a stranger in the country (an American), Mr. Conheim immediately consulted with the Rabbi of Zürich, Dr. Littmann, and the President of the B'nai B'rith Lodge of Zürich, Dr. Bollag. Dr. Pinkus, of Zürich, proved to be the "Pinsky of Bern" named in the American telegram, and he brought together the other members of the distribution committee: Messrs. Ben-Ami, Aberson, Chanis, Rabbi Segal, of Geneva, and Mr. Epstein, of Lausanne. Mr. Gorelik could not be traced, as there were several men of that name in Geneva, and Mr. Chanis, who had suggested inviting him, was still in America. The Rector of the University of Geneva was not included, because that would have involved inviting the Rectors of the Universities of Bern, Zürich, Basel and Lausanne, with ensuing complications.

The above-mentioned gentlemen formed the Central Relief Committee for Jewish Students in Switzerland, and coöpted members of Jewish students' organizations in all of the university towns as expert advisers on student needs. The secretarial work was conducted by Mr. Conheim and Dr. Pinkus at the latter's office, which has also served as the headquarters of the Central Relief Committee.

The first step was to distribute blanks to the students' committees, to be furnished by them to students in need of help. Bulletins were posted in the universities announcing that such blanks were obtainable from the students' committees. The result was as follows: There were received from

Geneva.....	20	requests amounting to Fr.	3,067.00
Lausanne.....	27	" " "	3,585.00
Bern.....	31	" " "	8,550.00
Zürich.....	55	" " "	23,460.00
Basel.....	14	" " "	4,750.00
Totals.....			Fr. 43,779.00

There was a sum of 13,448.40 in hand to meet these requisitions, which obviously could cover only a fraction of the needs.

A public conference was held in Bern on April 18, 1915, where the method of distribution was adopted. Representing the Central Relief Committee, there were present Mr. Conheim, Dr. Pinkus, Dr. Littmann, Mr. Chanis and Mr. Ben-Ami. Messrs. Segal, Aberson and Epstein sent their excuses. The

Jewish students of the various universities were represented by about twenty delegates. The expenses of the conference and of the relief work itself were borne by Mr. Conheim.

At this conference, Mr. Chanis reported on his trip to America and presented the views of the American contributors. Dr. Pinkus then made a statement on the requisitions received, and pointed out that the requisitions from Geneva and Lausanne were for fewer persons and more modest amounts. This he ascribed to the fact that in both Geneva and Lausanne the administrators of the Jewish students' relief funds had made thorough investigation of their applicants' needs. Dr. Pinkus suggested that there were two available methods for the distribution: first, to consider few applications, but to do them full justice, especially to students near the completion of their courses; or, second, to assist a large number of students with moderate sums, so that their bare living necessities would be covered for some time to come.

The conference chose the latter method. It was decided to appropriate 2,900 francs each for Geneva, Lausanne, Bern and Zürich, and 1,400 francs for Basel; total, 13,000 francs. A balance of 448.40 francs for special purposes remained with the Central Relief Committee (see Financial Statement attached).

The Distribution Committee for Geneva consisted of the Executive Committee of the local Jewish Students' Relief Fund under the supervision of Mr. Ben-Ami, as a member of the Central Relief Committee. The Lausanne Distribution Committee was composed of the Executive Committee of the local Jewish Students' Relief Fund with Mr. Epstein as the supervisor for the Central Relief Committee. In Bern, the committee consisted of the representatives chosen at a meeting of the general Jewish student body under the chairmanship of Herr Messinger, the head of the Jewish community of Bern, supervised by Dr. Pinkus on behalf of the Central Relief Committee. In Zürich, where a union of the students was most difficult to achieve, a committee was constituted by the appointment of one representative each from the Jewish students' club and from the two Zionist societies, "Hachower" and "Ivria," together with Mr. Conheim and Rabbiner Dr. Littmann. In Basel the Distributing Committee was organized under the supervision of Mr. Conheim and with the kind assistance of the president of the Zionist Federation of Switzerland, Rechtsanwalt Dr. Arnstein. It was made up of the executive members of the newly established Jewish relief fund in Basel.

In accordance with the decision of the conference at Bern, the distribution committees all devoted themselves to relieving the most urgent needs of the students. Only after that could students' requirements for pursuing their studies be considered. The party affiliations of the students were naturally disregarded when they presented their situation.

The distribution is now completed, and the most necessary means furnished for a brief period. But the Central Relief Committee dreads the overwhelming distress that the end of the summer semester will inevitably bring. It therefore appeals once again to the generosity of the Jewish Relief Committee, for America is the only land to which the Jews of the agonized old world can look for help.

From the purely Jewish viewpoint, there is this to add to the above report on the relief work. The Central Relief Committee felt itself in duty bound to draw student representatives only from the Jewish organizations. The Jews affiliated with the Russian students' societies were extremely dissatisfied with this course. They contended that they were entitled to representation in the

relief work because they had already established students' relief funds and the majority of the members of the Russian students' societies were Jews (in many instances there would be only one or two Russian Christian members). They felt themselves entitled to a leading role in the distribution, and should have preferred that the funds be turned into their treasuries.

The Central Relief Committee did not agree with this attitude, and ignored numerous objections and protests, because

(1) The relief funds of the Russian students' societies are devoted (apart from the Christian Russians) to Russian Jewish students only. Jewish students from Galicia, Palestine, Germany and so on were consistently refused when they asked for aid. Therefore, coöperation with these societies was ruled out from the first, because we could not very well recognize a mode of distribution to Jewish students according to their birth-places.

(2) In the Russian students' societies there were gathered Jewish student elements which set their Russian loyalties above their Judaism—most of them denying their Judaism in public. The Central Relief Committee could not in good conscience strengthen societies so pernicious to Jewish life by allowing them representation in purely Jewish relief activities, where their voice and vote would count. Justice was fully done when in individual instances relief was given even to those who had denied their Judaism publicly.

The Central Relief Committee felt strengthened in its attitude because of the decision of the conference at Bern, which unanimously adopted the principles above outlined, and because of the support it has received from the nationalist students, who everywhere strove to establish *Jewish* students' relief funds in places where none had existed, namely, in Bern and in Zürich. With the support of this fund, the so-called Russian colonies have come out as Jewish students' colonies, which maintain and strengthen Judaism.

Mr. Conheim drew the Swiss Jews into the relief work from the beginning. In consequence, the relief funds had considerable local support, in Bern and Zürich, especially from the B'nai B'rith Lodge in Zurich. Now the communities of Geneva and Lausanne have become active. The various relief committees intend to unite, and the executive committee of the federation is to consist of the Central Relief Committee, together with delegates from each local relief committee. The federated relief fund will have its headquarters in the office of Dr. Pinkus in Zurich for the present.

The Jewish Relief Committee (of America) therefore has the satisfaction of knowing that it has given impetus to the establishment of a permanent relief institution. The Central Relief Committee hopes that this will induce the American Jews to afford further assistance to the Jewish students in Switzerland. In view of the frightful sacrifice of the intellectual youth of Europe to this unholy war, it is simply a law of necessity to cherish those who remain. We therefore appeal urgently to America for help.

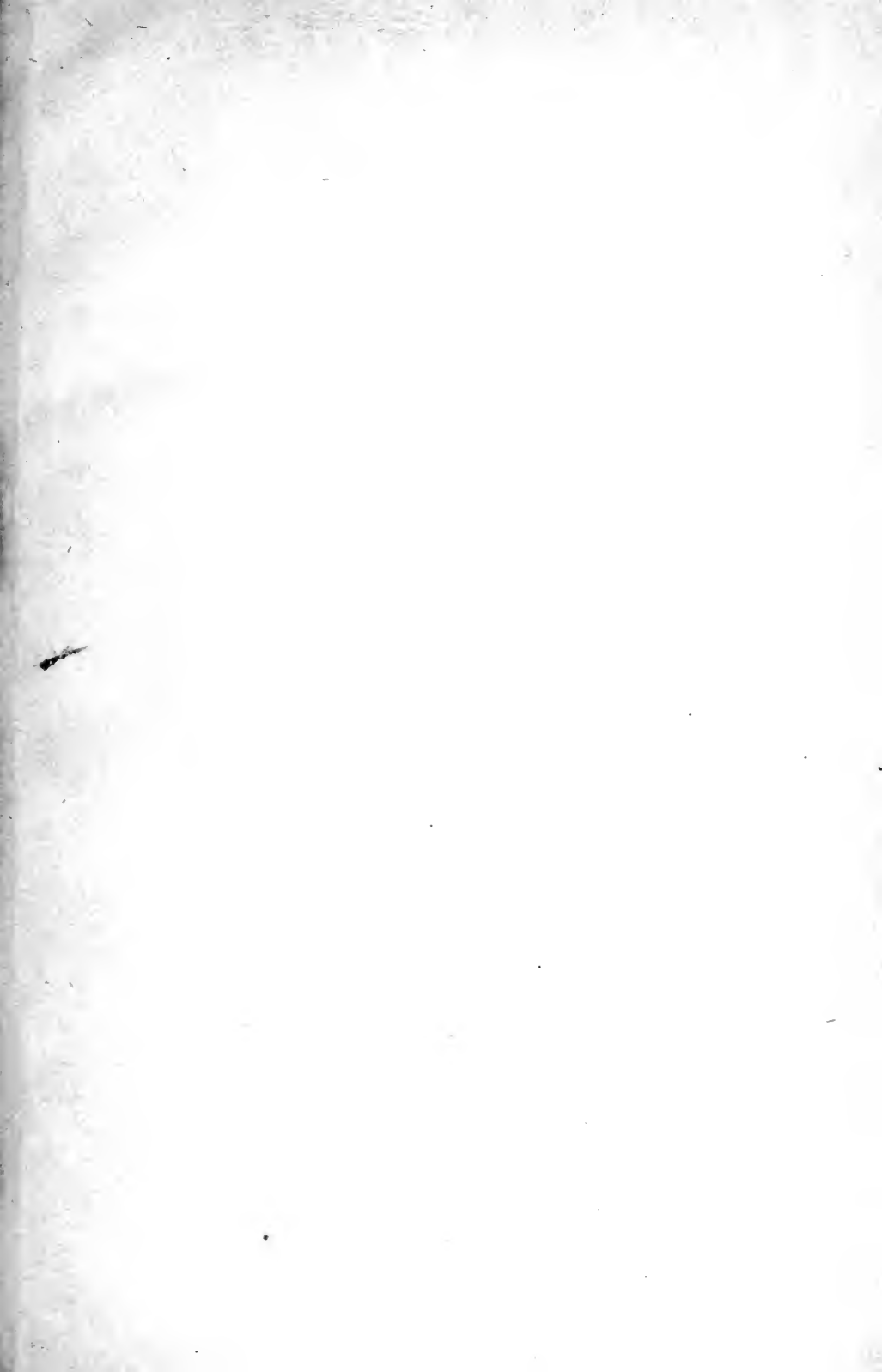
THE CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR JEWISH
STUDENTS IN SWITZERLAND.

(Signed) H. CONHEIM.

Financial Statement.

(1) Remittance (\$2,500.00 from American Jewish Relief Committee.....)	Fr. 13,448. 80	
(2) Collections of Settimane Israelitica, Italy.....	392. 05	
(3) Remittance from Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs.....	1,358. 75	
		Fr. 15,199. 80
Appropriations:		
Basel.....	Fr. 1,400. 00	
Bern.....	2,900. 00	
Geneva.....	2,900. 00	
Lausanne.....	2,900. 00	
Zürich.....	2,900. 00	
Special relief purposes:		
Zürich.....	100. 00	
Lausanne.....	280. 00	
Geneva.....	100. 00	
		13,480. 00
		Fr. 1,719. 80*

*The balance of Fr. 1,719. 80 is to remain in the hands of the Central Relief Committee until the affairs of the various local relief funds have been arranged—which will be soon. The distribution of this balance, as well as of future contributions, will be made on the plan outlined in this report.





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